The New-York Times.

VOL. X....NO. 3060. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 13, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE GREAT REBELLION.

Two Important Battles Fought in Western Virginia.

The Rebels Routed with Great Loss at Laurel Hill.

The Second Battle at Rich Mountain.

A Strong Rebel Force Driven Out of Their Entrenchments.

The Capture of Cannon, Horses, Camp Equipage and Prisoners.

Relief of the National Troops at Monroe, Mo., and Rout of the Rebels.

JEFF. DAVIS' PIRATES AT WORK.

Capture of Vessels in Northern Waters.

Unsuccessful Attempt to Blow Up the Potomac Fleet.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

The Passage of Important Bills Through Both Houses.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 12.

The Government has accepted a tender from Gov. MORGAN of a troop of three hundred cavalry.

CLERKS REMOVED.

A number of clerks have been removed from the Interior Department. The want of money is the reason of these discharges. The Patent-office receipts are down to almost nothing. The reserved fund of $80,000 that was on hand at the commencement of the year is already reduced to $30,000.

THE REBELS FALLING BACK.

It is almost certain that the rebels are falling back upon Manassas Junction. From there they will go to Richmond, if permitted.

THE CONGRESSIONAL DEBATES.

The debates in the House are becoming animated. There was a personal controversy between CAMPBELL, of Pennsylvania, and VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio, to-day. The latter is beginning to feel the contempt which the public and his colleagues entertain for him and the course he has pursued.

AN ARREST OF A SPY.

Mr. TALIAFERRO, who was recently removed from a clerkship in one of the Departments, and who has been in that position for several years, has, since his departure from the Government employ, where he has so long fed liberally from the public crib, turned against us, and has indulged very indiscreetly in his secession anathemas. An eye was on him, and he was followed. The steamer *Guy* went down the river last night and overtook this gentleman at Port Tobacco, in his hotel. A squad of soldiers seized him and brought him to the city. In his pockets were found several important letters to Secessionists in Virginia, and indications that he had furnished to the rebels drawings of the camps, fortifications, etc., around Washington. He is now in custody of the military authorities here.

A RELEASE.

WM. BRENT, of Richmond, arrested some days ago as a spy, at Bladensburgh, Md., was this morning released from jail on his parole of honor here, by order of the Secretary of War, he having satisfied the authorities, through responsible parties, that he was a good Union man, and had never had any ill designs against the Government. He took the oath of allegiance.

THE COMMITTEE ON ARMY ABUSES.

The following gentlemen have been appointed the Select Committee to inquire into the operations of the Army Department: Van Wyck and Fenton of New-York, Washburne of Illinois, Holman of Indiana, Dawes of Massachusetts, Steele of New-Jersey, and Jackson of Kentucky. The Committee will meet to organize to-morrow. The first job investigated will be the charter of the steamer *Cataline*.

The Committee to purge the Departments of traitors is Messrs. POTTER of Wisconsin, FESSENDEN of Maine, CALVERT of Maryland, EDGERTON of Ohio, and HAIGHT of Indiana. At the rate removals are now being made the Committee will be sharp if it catches any rebels in office at the end of the week.

GOVERNMENT PAPERS.

The *Journal*, Louisville, Ky.; the *Journal* at Evansville, and the *Journal* at Indianapolis, Indiana, have been designated by the State Department to publish the laws passed at the present session of Congress.

THE MEXICAN MAIL SERVICE.

The Mexican Minister and the Secretary of State had an interview yesterday in relation to the Mail Service, and the negotiation promises now to be successful.

SECRETARY SEWARD AND THE TWELFTH.

Secretary SEWARD to-day visited the Twelfth, Onondaga Volunteers. He read to the regiment the dispatch he had just received, announcing the success of Gen. MCCLELLAN. The troops exhibited the greatest enthusiasm, and were loud in expressing their desire to be led against the rebels.

OUTSIDERS PRESSING.

The pressure of outsiders continues to increase. The hotels are literally crammed with people from all sections of the Union that are loyal to the Government, and there is no small sprinkling of former residents of the rebel States.

ANOTHER GOOD DAY'S WORK.

Congress did another full day's work to-day. At the present rate, it may adjourn by next Thursday, after having accomplished all that is necessary to be done by the legislative branch.

THE TARIFF.

It is probable that in all essential particulars Congress will embody in a law the recommendations made by Secretary CHASE relative to the tariff. Duties will be equitably laid without regard to the views of foreign Governments, although an effort has been made to reduce the rates upon liquors, upon the plea of a necessity for conciliating France. LEO.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 12.

The *Freeborn*, Lieut. LOWERY commanding, arrived up from Aquia Creek at 6½ P. M. to-day. She had been cruising nights up and down between that point and the mouth of the river, preventing communication between the lower part of Maryland and Virginia. The service was active, arduous and dangerous. Sunday, at noon, the *Freeborn* was at Aquia Creek, with th *Resolute*, *Pawnee*, *Pocahontas*, and two large oil tanks were discovered floating down towards the fleet with ebb tide. When within a quarter of a mile, a small boat was sent from the *Pawnee* to reconnoiter them. The *Resolute* supported the small boat. It was discovered that they were infernal machines. One struck the rudder of the *Resolute*, and became detached from its buoy and sank. The other careened over and the fuse was put out by dipping in the water. The latter was hauled on board the *Pawnee*. It had a cylinder, made of boiler iron, five feet long and eighteen inches in diameter, filled with all sorts of destructive elements, designed to blow the Potomac Squadron to atoms. The machine weighed about four hundred pounds. Connecting the cylinder with the cask or buoy, which was full of coil of slow match, was an India-rubber coated fuse. The machine looks devilish.

The *Freeborn* brought it up to the Navy-yard, where it attracts great attention. Thousands visited it.

The *James Guy* went to Port Tobacco, yesterday, at 4½ P. M., after TALIAFERRO, late clerk in the Navy Department, a Virginian, and son-in-law of the late Senator MASON of that State. He went thither by land yesterday, and Captain DARLING, of the Capitol Police, discovering the fact, charged him with being a spy of JEFF. DAVIS, and obtained the *James Guy* and went in pursuit. The *Guy* arrived at Port Tobacco last night, and found TALIAFERRO, who was arrested, taken on board and brought here a prisoner, arriving at the Navy-yard at 4½ o'clock to-day. A large bundle of letters addressed to prominent Secessionists in the South was found an him. Also, plans of the location of our camps in and around Washington.

It appears by an order just issued, that the Quartermaster's Department will provide horses, and the Ordnance Department will furnish horse equipments for Volunteer cavalry companies, upon the requisition of the mustering officer, as fast as companies are mustered into service.

SHUTTING DOWN ON THE PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 11, 1861.

The telegraph has informed you that the Government through Gen. SCOTT, has prohibited correspondents, from sending anything over the wires relating to the movements of the United States troops. Upon a consultation with the commanding officer, we were informed that this order would be construed to cut out of all dispatches anything relating to the arrival or departure of men and the munitions of war; to an enumeration of the forces of the Government; to any information relative to supplies, and to the contemplated operations of either division of the Army. Substantially, therefore, you will see we are estopped from any publication relative to the Army which would in the slightest degree interest the public, unless we forward such information by mail, which does not reach New-York until about twenty-four hours after such information might be transmitted over the wires.

The ostensible object of this exercise of power is an alleged necessity of depriving the rebels of their sources of information. Gen. SCOTT, in defence of the measure, was so frank as to admit that the special correspondents of the Metropolitan journals were so quick of perception, and so shrewd at guessing, that they were able to frustrate his plans and detail his operations, with substantially as much accuracy as if they were seated on his lounge, and discussing with him the progressive (excuse the misnomer) movements of the campaign. If such be the facts, and the rebels, through the information thus obtained, are enabled steadily to frustrate the schemes of our General-in-Chief, the Government does well to open a vigorous campaign against the Press, and with mighty blow to sever the connections between their correspondents and their respective persons. It might have been more becoming a powerful Government, it might have been more in harmony with the spirit of the age, if the Administration had expressed to those representing the Press of New-York at the National Capital, its wish that they should refrain from publishing any information calculated to benefit the rebels, which the rebels could not readily obtain elsewhere than in the New-York papers. I think I can speak for all, when I say for myself, that such a request would have been promptly obeyed.

I should be the last to complain of the new regulation, and would willingly submit to the exercise of power, were it to subserve the public good, and likely to secure the ends which the Government has in view. But no such good is to follow. It is stopping a spiggot, and allowing the bunghole to remain open. While the New-York Press is not permitted to publish details of Army operations, no such prohibition is extended to the local Press of Washington, which, to the extent of its capacity, daily records the information which I am prohibited from sending to the readers of the TIMES. The rebels at Washington can as well send the *Star* as the TIMES to their associates in crime at Manassas, or Fairfax, or Richmond. Besides, the City of Washington is largely inhabited by those sympathizing with the rebels, and many of this class are now employed in public offices, and even in the department over which Gen. SCOTT presides. This is not mere assertion. It is so true that the House of Representatives has raised a Committee charged to purge the Bureaus of the Government of those who are hostile to its existence—traitors in thought and deed. These people can as well watch the movements of troops and the public operations of the Army as the correspondents. It is not many days since the wife of an officer in the rebel army was the companion of an officer in our Army during a visit to the camps and intrenchments on the Virginia side. It is no disparagement to the officer to say that the lady was quite as competent as himself to judge of the efficiency of the men, and the strength of the works they were jointly inspecting. It would be doing the lady injustice to suppose that the information thus obtained was not specially and speedily communicated to her husband in the rebel ranks, and so made serviceable to the commander-in-chief of the rebel forces. Within speaking distance of where I am now writing, resides a lady who has three sons and a son-in-law in the rebel army. The mother, wife and sisters of these men make no concealment of their sympathy with the rebel cause, and their disloyalty to the Government. They watch the movements of our troops with the industry and zeal of a newspaper reporter, and with a like intelligent understanding of what they see. In the adjoining house lives the wife of another officer in the rebel ranks. These women are in daily communication with their relations, sending and receiving letters with more regularity and certainty than the mails are transmitted between this city and New-York. These instances, as I have said, are within the sound of my voice. It is not likely that they are isolated cases. They probably are but instances common to every part of the city. If they are not known to the authorities, it is their own fault. Nor is this all. The Government itself is daily permitting common carriers to convey letters and information to the rebels. I have before me the envelope of a letter which was sent last week from New-Orleans. It bears the post-mark of a prominent Express Company, and was duly conveyed through the Rebel States to the post-office at Louisville, and there mailed. It contains on its face the evidence of the route it has traveled, and the means of transportation. The same enterprising Company will carry a letter to Manassas, or to Fairfax, or to Norfolk, or to Richmond, or to Pensacola, or to any other rebel post. Through this channel the rebels have quick dispatch for the information which their co-rebels collate in the streets of Washington, and on the very threshold of the War Department. So long as this channel is open—so long as traitors live in the atmosphere of the capital, and re be ls live upon the Treasury of the United States, is there a shadow of justification for the interposition of the obnoxious Government orders?

I know it is a waste of time and labor to protest. It is probably idle to show that the evil is not cured by the remedy which the Government has applied. But I could not refrain from showing the readers of the TIMES that the order which deprives them of early information serves no purpose beyond their annoyance LEO.

LATEST FROM GEN. PATTERSON'S COLUMN.

MARTINSBURGH, Friday, July 12.

SAMUEL J. REA, a well-known correspondent, was arrested last evening by order of Gen. PATTERSON, probably to prevent communication with the Eastern press. All access to him is denied.

A Post-office has been established here, and letters to this division are promptly delivered.

GEN. PATTERSON'S COLUMN.

ARRIVAL OF COL. STONE'S COMMAND—RESPECTIVE NUMBERS OF THE NATIONALS AND REBELS—MORE CONTRABAND.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

MARTINSBURGH, Va., Monday, July 8, 1861.

Col. STONE'S column, 2,500 strong, arrived here this morning. It is composed of the First Pennsylvania Regiment, artillery, Col. F. E. PATTERSON, (son of the General;) the First New-Hampshire Regiment, Col. TAPPAN; the Ninth New-York Regiment, Col. STYLES, and a portion of the Twenty-fifth Pennsylvania Regiment, Col. COKE. Col. YORK also arrived this morning from Federick. All came through Williamsport, and crossed the ford last night and early this morning. Col. WALLACE, from Cumberland, is expected here to-day—two of the Pennsylvania Reserve Regiments, Col. BIDDLE and Col. ——, having supplied his place at Cumberland. Two Wisconsin Regiments, the Third and Fourth, and two New-York Regiments, the Nineteenth and Twenty-eighth, are, or will be to-day, at Williamsport, *en route* to join this column—which swells this force to about 23,000 men—with twelve 6-pounders, three 24-pounders, and one 12-pound howitzer,—six of the small guns and one large one being rifled. This force is amply sufficient to overpower any resistance that can be offered by the rebels between this and Winchester.

No one outside of head-quarters believes that the enemy can muster over 8,000 between this and the latter point. Indeed, I conversed with a deserter last night, who says that their whole force between this and Winchester does not exceed 8,000, very much demoralized, more than one half being disposed to lay down their arms and submit to the Government. He says that if on the 2d or 3d, Gen. PATTERSON had pushed after the forces that halted about four miles south of this place, they would have been completely routed. They were quarreling amongst themselves, and all but three regiments, the Alabama, Kentucky, and Mississippi, were opposed to continuing the hopeless struggle, being poorly supplied with artillery, ammunition and provisions. It is true there are reports of a much larger force, stated as high as 25,000, with 22 guns, and this seems to be credited, or at least acted upon by the Commanding General. I believe that the enemy are entirely over-estimated, and that these reports have just as much foundation as those two weeks ago, which stated that the enemy were 15,000 strong at this place, marching to attack Gen. CADWALLADER'S Division at Williamsport.

But whatever the strength of the enemy we will soon test it, for orders have been issued, and this whole force is now preparing to move towards Winchester early to-morrow. I am inclined to think the movement will be executed.

Yesterday, about half a dozen very good horses were brought in, captured from the enemy. Last night one of our express men between Williamsport and this place was chased by about half a dozen rebels; he escaped them, however. This morning two runaway slaves, who came to one of our regiments claiming protection, were marched to headquarters, and sent under escort to their owners.

P. S.—The Nineteenth and Twenty-eighth New-York Regiments have arrived.

MILITARY AND NAVAL MOVEMENTS.

Capt. G. L. WILLARD, of the Eighth Infantry, has been ordered to join his company at Newport, Ky., where a large regular force is about to be concentrated. Capt. W. is one of the officers raised from the ranks of the old Army some years ago, and his company fortunately escaped the lot that befel the other companies of the Eighth in Texas.

Dr. J. SIMMONS, of the Medical Department, U. S. A., has been detailed for a very important mission, by the Secretary of War. He has been sent to the great camps of the West, to survey minutely the hospital regulations there, and to report on their condition, making such suggestions for the introduction of new, and the reforming of old systems, as may appear fit to him. It is said that the eminent gentleman is not prepossessed in favor of the practice of appointing lady nurses.

Cincinnatiis rapidly becoming one of the "capitals" of the regular Army. For the past week, the most important non-combatant movements to be chronicled have occurred there. On the 9th, 4 ambulances, 136 horses, 33 wagons, 75 tents were sent to Western Virginia. Then, 2,000 horses, 3,000 sets of harness, 850 wagons and 400 boxes of ordnance were registered a the office of the Provider for the Army. Maj. HANTLER, a large clothing contractor for the service, also keeps his head-quarters at "Porkopolis."

We have been favored with a General Order, issued by the commanding officer of the Department of California. After specifying various military movements, already noticed, it contains this paragraph: "All officers charged with the care of public property will hold themselves in readiness, at all times, to protect it at every hazard. No property will ever be surrendered in this Department." The sanitary reports, lately forwarded from the medical officers on duty in the Golden State, announce the health of the soldiers generally to be good. Five more resignations are threatened.

The authorities have ordered that Companies A and B, of the Governor's Island permanent party, are to be drilled as artillerists, and ready for any emergency that may occur. The order was read out on parade yesterday. Only one detachment of regulars, recruited at neighboring stations, have arrived here this week.

Matters at the Navy-yard remain in *statu quo*. A draft of sailors arrived yesterday from Buffalo, and were transferred at once to the receiving-ship. A few non-commissioned officers of the *Richmond* were replaced by privates from the barracks. A tremendous cargo of cannon, consisting of no less than 100 guns, are expected from West Point. The *Harriet Lane* is still in dock and the *Richmond* in the stream. An armament of 6 guns will be put on board the *Rhode Island*. The *Iroquois* is nearly ready for sea.

The little steam gun-boat *Anacosta* has been detailed as the night guard-boat of the Rip Raps, off Fortress Monroe. The *Minnesota*, *Santee*, *Susquehannah*, *Monticello*, *Stars and Stripes*, *Daylight*, *Adriatic*, *Fanny* and six others were off Monroe on the 10th.

THE WAR IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

THE REBELS ROUTED AT LUAREL HILL.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Friday, July 12.

A private dispatch to A. STAGER, Jr., Telegraph Superintendent, from Western Virginia, says that Gen. MCCLELLAN gained a decided victory at Laurel Hill. He captured the enemy's entire camp, guns, tents, wagons, etc. Many prisoners were taken; among them were several officers. The loss of the enemy was severe. Our loss was very small. No officers were lost on our side. Gen. MCCLELLAN turned the enemy's position.

GEN. MCCLELLAN'S REPORT.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 12.

The following dispatch was received to-day at the Head-quarters of the Army in Washington:

HEAD-QUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO, RICH MOUNTAIN, Va., 9 A. M., July 12, 1861.

Col. E. D. Townsend:

We are in possession of all the enemy's works up to a point on the right of Beverly. I have taken all his guns, a very large amount of wagons, tents, etc.,—everything he had; a large number of prisonons, many of whom were wounded, and several officers prisoners. They lost many killed. We have lost in all perhaps twenty killed and fifty wounded, of whom all but two or three were in the column under ROSENCRANZ, which turned the position. The mass of the enemy escaped through the woods, entirely disorganized. Among the prisoners is Dr. TAYLOR, formerly of the Army.

Col. PEGRAM was in command. Col. ROSENCRANZ' column left camp yesterday morning, and marched some eight miles through the Mountains, reaching the turnpike, some two or three miles in rear of the enemy, defeating an advanced post, taking a couple of guns. I had a position ready for twelve guns near the main camp, and as guns were moving up, I ascertained that the enemy had retreated. I am now pushing on to Beverly, a part of Col. ROSSENCRANZ'S troops being now within three miles of it.

Our success is complete and almost bloodless. I doubt whether WISE and JOHNSON will unite and overpower me. The behavior of the troops in the action and toward the prisoners was admirable.

(Signed) G. B. MCCLELLAN,
Major-General Commanding.

DESPERATE BATTLE AT RICH MOUNTAIN.

ROARING RUN, Va., Friday, July 12.

A battle was fought yesterday afternoon at Rich Mountain, two miles east of this place, where the enemy numbering about 2,000 men in command of Col. PEGRAM were strongly entrenched. About 3 o'clock in the morning Gen. ROSENCRANZ, with a portion of the Eighth, Tenth and Thirteenth Indiana and Nineteenth Ohio Regiment, left this place, and after a very difficult march of seven or eight miles, cutting a road through the woods, succeeded in surrounding the enemy at about 3 o'clock in the afternoon. A desperate fight immediately ensued, lasting about an hour and the half, resulting in a loss of sixty of the enemy killed, and a large number wounded and taken prisoners. Some of the latter are officers. They retreated precipitately, leaving behind six cannon, a large number of horses, wagons, camp equipage, &c. The loss on our side was about twenty killed and forty wounded,—among the latter Capt. CRIS MILLER, of the Tenth Indiana Regiment.

AFFAIRS AT FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, July 11,
Via BALTIMORE, Friday, July 12.

J. T. SONGSTER, a native of Philadelphia, and belonging to Col. BAKER'S regiment, was shot in mistake by a sentinel on Sunday night, and died shortly afterwards.

Yesterday thirty men of Col. WARDROP'S regiment made a reconnoissance within nine miles of Yorktown. They went up between James River and Great Bethel. At the latter place is posted 200 Confederate cavalry and 100 artillery.

One hundred recruits from New-York for Col. DURYEA'S regiment, have arrived here.

The time of the Massachusetts Regiments expire on the 16th inst., and that of the First Vermont Regiment a few days later.

FROM OLD POINT COMFORT.

WHAT THE QUAKER CITY IS DOING—OLD WRECKS ON THE COAST.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

OLD POINT COMFORT, Wednesday, July 10, 1861.

The United States gun-boat *Quaker City* this morning captured brig *Amy Warwick*, from Richmond, with 5,100 sacks of coffee from Rio Janeiro. Part of her cargo is owned by British subjects.

On July 9, the *Quaker City* made a reconnoissance of the coast thirty miles south of Cape Henry, and saw five vessels of various sizes ashore, but all old wrecks, and utterly destroyed. B.

FROM LOUISVILLE AND THE SOUTH.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Friday, July 12.

A resolution was offered in the Councils last night requiring a revision of the Committee to inquire into the abduction of youths under age to the Southern Confederacy.

The State military have decided that no more money shall be spent upon the military encampment. They have also demanded that the Governor call in the arms in the possession of the State Guard, and make a fair distribution of them between the Home and State Guards. This movement looks to a disbanding of the Guard.

The *Ledger* is authorized by Collector ANTHONY to say that hereafter no obstructions will be made to the passage of provisions and other articles from New-Albany, Ind., to Louisville.

D. C. STONE, late Captain of the Louisville battery, publishes a card denying his disobeying certain orders, as charged by Gen. BUCKNER, and threatens, through the Union papers, to show that Gen. BUCKNER'S decision against him was false, and given through mere prejudice, and that the Board comprising the Court, including the Judge-Advocate, knew it to be so.

The Richmond *Despatch* learns that a large number of the negroes captured by the National troops have been sent to Cuba to be sold as one of the means of defraying the expenses of the war.

THE MASSACHUSETTS SEVENTH.

BOSTON, Friday, July 12.

The Seventh Regiment left this afternoon, and will arrive at New-York to-morrow morning in the steamer *Commodore*.

JEFF. DAVIS' PRIVATEERS.

Seizures Made and Vessels Chased by Them—Description of the Vessels Seized—Revenue Cutters Gone in Pursuit of the Pirates.

BOSTON, Friday, July 12.

A brig from Bangor arrived at Newport this morning with the crew of the brig *John Welch*, from Trinidad for Falmouth, which was captured by the privateer *Jeff. Davis*, on Saturday, off Hatteras. The crew were put on board the ship *John Goodwin*, from New-York for Montevideo. They ransacked the ship but allowed her to proceed on account of her draft of water. The same privateer also captured the schooner *J. C. Warner*, of New-York, and a brig whose name was unknown, 100 miles Southeast from Nantucket South Shoals.

Capt. GERRIOR, of the British bark *Major Norton*, at this port, from St. Martins, reports on the 9th inst., in lat. 39°, long. 68°, having seen a full rigged brig showing French colors, which hailed the bark in English, to which a reply was made in French by Capt. GERRIOR, but they did not appear to understand the language. They, however, chased the *Major Norton* for nearly three hours, but she outsailed them. Two men were on the foretopgallant mast. She was about one hundred and eighty tons, American built, and had no name on her stern. Capt. GERRIOR thinks she was a privateer. The position of the vessel was in the latitude of the Capes of Delaware.

NEWPORT, R. I., Friday, July 12.

The schooner *Enchantress*, from Boston for St. Jago, was captured on the 8th inst., by the privateer *Jeff. Davis*, and sent to some Southern port.

MORE CAPTURES BY THE JEFF. DAVIS.

PORTLAND, Me., Friday, July 12.

The ship *Mary Goodall*, MCGILVERY, from New-York for Buenos Ayres, arrived here this afternoon, and reports having been boarded on the 9th, south of Nantucket South Shoals, lat. 39° 10', long. 67° 30', by the privateer brig *Jeff Davis*, but her cargo being British property, she was released after putting on board Capt. FIFIELD, of the brig *John Walsh*, of Philadelphia, from Trinidad for Falmouth, England, with cargo of sugar; Capt. SMITH, of the schooner *S. J. Waring*; and Capt. DEVEREAUX, of the schooner *Enchantress*, of Newburyport, all of which vessels have been captured within a week.

The privateer took from the *Mary Goodall* five of her crew and a supply of water. Prize crews were put on board the captured vessels, and they were sent into Southern ports.

The privateer was just boarding the brig *Mary E. Thompson* when last seen.

DESCRIPTION OF THE JEFF. DAVIS.

PORTLAND, Me., Friday, July 12.

The *Jeff. Davis* is reported to be a full-rigged brig, mounting four guns in the waist and a pivot-gun. She is supposed to be the former brig *Echo*, the slaver.

The *John Walsh*, Capt. FIFIELD, had a cargo of 275 hogsheads, 54 tierces, 28 barrels, and 436 boxes of sugar. She was bound from Trinidad for Falmouth, England, and was captured July 6, lat. 28° 50', lon. 69° 30'. She had six months' stores on board, all of which were taken, except enough to last the prize-crew, which was selected to correspond with the cargo on the ship's papers, to deceive the National cruisers.

All the crew were taken from the schooner *Enchantress* except a negro cook.

Two men and a passenger were left on board the schooner *S. J. Warren* with a prize crew.

The privateer ran down, in every case, under the French flag, and set the Confederate flag on boarding. She left Charleston on the 28th of June. The *John Walsh* was her first prize. Several other privateers were fitting out in Charleston when she left. They were looking particularly for coffee vessels.

THE COMMANDER OF THE PRIVATEER.

NEWPORT, R. I., Friday, July 12.

POSTELL, formerly of the United States Navy, is in command of the privateer *Jeff. Davis*, and his orders to the prize masters were to take the three vessels into some port of Florida, or near Savannah. (By telegraph to ELLWOOD WALTER, Esq.)

THE VESSELS REPORTED SEIZED.

The agents of the New-York Board of Underwriters, at Newport, in a dispatch to Mr. WALTER, state that the ship mentioned in the above dispatch as the *John Goodwin*, should be the *Mary Goodell*. The latter vessel belongs to Messrs. R. P. BUCK & Co., of this City, and was cleared hence, recently, for Montevideo, S. A. She carried an assorted cargo, which was no doubt overhauled, and such parts of it appropriated as suited the wants of the pirates. The *Mary Goodell* is a ship of only 717 tons register, with a draft of water of nineteen feet, which, it seems, was an insuperable difficulty in the way, since she could not be taken into any of the Southern ports which remain accessible.

The brig *John Welsh*, Capt. FIFIETO, belongs to Philadelphia, and is owned by WILLIAMS and others. She is a comparatively new vessel, having been built at Gloucester, N. J., in 1858, and has been employed in the West India trade. She is of 275 tons register, and draws only 11 feet of water, which would admit of her being taken into some one of the shoal harbors of North Carolina, which are not yet protected by blockading vessels. It is probable that her cargo of molasses and sugar was shipped on English account.

There is no *J. C. Warner* in the list of schooners in the American Lloyds Register, and the name may have been incorrectly given for the *J. C. Homer*, a small schooner belonging to E. BARNARD, of Bucksport, Me. The schooner *Enchantress*, Capt. DEVEREUX belongs to B. DAVIS, Jr., Newburyport. She is 159 tons register, and was built at Newburyport in 1858. She had a cargo of flour and provisions, bound to St. Jago, Cuba, for a return cargo of molasses. As the privateer *Lady Davis* is too small a vessel to carry coal for a long voyage, it is probable that these captures have all been made near Hatteras Shoal, instead of Nantucket Shoal, as stated in the dispatch.

GONE AFTER THE PRIVATEERS.

Three of the United States Revenue Cutters which have been at anchor off the Battery for several days, received orders yesterday afternoon to get under way and proceed to sea. The three vessels weighed anchor together about 4½ o'clock P. M., and commenced to beat down the Bay, when the steam-transport *Mercury* took one after the other in tow, and at 5½ o'clock all three were noticed passing through the Narrows. It is supposed they have been thus suddenly dispatched for the purpose of capturing the privateer which was yesterday reported to have captured vessels near the South Shoal of Nantucket. Capt. BENNETT'S Yacht Revenue Cutter meantime does duty as home guard for the Collector.

PIRATICAL PLOT CIRCUMVENTED.

BALTIMORE, Friday, July 12.

Another bold plot to seize river steamers by the Secessionists has just transpired. The steamer *Chester*, as before stated, was sent by the Government a few days since down the bay to search for the schooner fitted out by Col. THOMAS, the "French lady," but returned unsuccessful. Yesterday morning the steamer *Pioneer* left here for her usual trip to Annapolis, West River, Cambridge and Easton, and on returning this evening landed four prisoners at Fort McHenry, upon a charge of piracy, having, as is alleged, been concerned in the seizure of the *St. Nicholas*. The *Pioneer* left Cambridge this afternoon.

The prisoners came to Cambridge in a canal-boat, about 12 o'clock, Thursday night, having with them a large box filled with carbines, Colt's revolvers, cutlasses, sabre-bayonets, cartridge-boxes, buckshot, etc. The circumstances being suspicious, they were arrested by the civil authorities, and taken in charge by a platoon of the Home Guards, who had charge of them till they reached the fort. Two of the prisoners were recognized as Baltimoreans, and are said to belong to Col. THOMAS' expedition.

THE "FRENCH LADY'S" SCHOONER CAPTURED.

BALTIMORE, Friday, July 12.

The steamer *Arrow*, which left here yesterday with a detachment of troops, made another search for the "French lady's" schooner, and found her aground on a shoal off Egg Neck Narrows. She had been abandoned by her crew. A guard was placed on board of her, and a tug has been sent to tow her up. There seems no doubt, from the various circstances, that the design was to seize the steamer *Chesier*.

When the *Pioneer* left Cambridge, a prominent Secessionist on the wharf gave three cheers for JEFF. DAVIS, which was the signal for a free fight between the Secessionists and Union men there gathared. Pistols and Bowie knives were freely used, and it is the opinion of some of the passengers, that several parties sustained serious injury. Gov. HICKS was seen standing on the wharf.

THE WAR IN MISSOURI.

PRECARIOUS CONDITION GF COL. SMITH.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, July 11.

A special dispatch to the *Democrat*, from Brookfield, Mo., says that Col. SMITH'S command occupied the brick College building at Monroe, and that the rebels 2,600 strong had surrounded it and planted cannon so as to destroy the building and its inmates. A flag of truce had been sent out, but it was disregarded. Aid from the West will reach Monroe to-night.

RICHARD SOWARD, who shot Capt. HOWELL at Canton, and his son EDWARD R., reached here to-day, under a guard of United States troops, and was delivered to United States Marshal RAWLINGS, who lodged them in the County Jail.

A private dispatch from Jefferson City says that Gen. RAINS was killed in the battle near Carthage.

A special dispatch to the *Democrat*, from Jefferson City, says that large armed bands of rebels from Boone and Calloway Counties, are crossing the Missouri River to join Gov. JACKSON'S forces.

Col. BOERNSTEIN has sent a detachment of 250 troops and two mountain howitzers, to act in connection with the Home Guard at Cole Camp and Syracuse, to intercept and drive them back. A squad of cavalry will also be pushed forward on Gen. LYON'S left flank to keep open the communication with him.

COL. SMITH REINFORCED.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, July 12.

A gentleman from Hannibal last night says that Col. SMITH'S command, at Monroe, was reinforced by 300 mounted men from Illinois yesterday afternoon, when the rebels were attacked and dispersed. Gen. HARRIS was forced to abandon his horse and take to the woods. A number of rebels were captured. Capt. MCALLISTER, reported killed, was only severely wounded, and will probably recover.

The Hannibal Home Guards arrived home safely last night.

THE ST. LOUIS STATE JOURNAL SUPPRESSED.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, July 12.

About 400 men belonging to Col. MCNEIL'S Regiment, a reserve corps, visited the *State Journal* Office early this morning, removing the type, paper, &c., &c. They then read an order from Gen. LYON prohibiting the further publication of that sheet. The proprietors of the *Journal* will respect the order, and lay the whole matter before Gen. FREMONT, on his arrival here.

THE WANTS OF THE WORKING CLASSES.

EFFORTS MADE ON THEIR BEHALF.

The Joint Special Committee, consisting of three members of each branch of the Common Council, appointed to meet with the prominent and influential citizens, for the purpose of ascertaining the best course to be adopted by the City authorities, tending to relieve the condition of our working classes, and aiding the families of volunteers, met in the Chamber of the Board of Councilmen at 3 o'clock yesterday. The Committee consisted of Aldermen CHIPP, DAYTON, and FREAR, and Councilmen CLEVELAND, GROSS and LONG, who were present, excepting Messrs. FREAR and LONG. The Chairman, Mr. CHIPP, called the meeting to order, and presented a communication from Ex-Mayor TIEMANN, in which that gentleman stated that his engagements were such as to prevent him from being present in person. He approved of the object of the meeting, and would do all in his power to aid the cause.

Mr. DAYTON then briefly stated the object for which invitations had been extended to gentlemen to meet with the Committee on that occasion, which was nearly a repetition of the preamble and resolutions published in yesterday's TIMES. He said every citizen of New-York must perceive that there was a great amount of actual suffering among the working classes of our population, and many who had heretofore been employed in mechanical pursuits, are now without labor, and of course without the means of support. It was obvious that something must be done to give work to those who are willing to labor, and to provide for the families of volunteers. The fact that a great many of our people have enlisted, has no diminished the demand for labor, and a great many are left among us to be supported. The number left is almost without any perceptible diminution. The immediate object was to endeavor to recommend to the Common Council some plan by which labor may be afforded to these people. Under the restriction imposed upon the Board by the tax levy for the present year, the amount of public work which the Corporation has engaged to be done, is much less this year than that of previous years. In the work of paving, the appropriation was considerably reduced, and but a limited number of men has been employed in that department of work. The head of the Department of Sewers hesitated to make any new contracts, from the want of money to pay for the work. The Central Park has heretofore employed a large number of men, and there is still work required to be done in that place. One thousand men are employed now, but it is apprehended that it will not be possible to continue them all, at any rate, unless the loans, which are necessary to provide the Central Park Commissioners with funds, are negotiated, and the money coming forthwith to pay for the labor. It had been suggested that the Government of the United States should engage in the construction of fortifications for the defence of the harbor of New-York, and by this means give employment to a great many. It was understood that a petition had been presented to Congress by the Chamber of Commerce that such an undertaking may be commenced, that the harbor may be fortified—not so much for furnishing employment to citizens, as for protecting commerce at home. Even if Congress should appropriate a sum for harbor defences, the amount which would fall to New-York would be quite limited, and would probably give but little relief. The Committee proposed to present to the gentlemen of the meeting these facts, with a view of eliciting their opinion as to the proper course to take in this matter.

Mr. TAPPAN, President of the Croton Board, produced a written statement, showing that between 500 and 1,000 men could be employed in that Department.

Mr. JOHN LEVERICH, in order to give the prominent men more time to think of the subject, proposed that the meeting adjourn till some day next week.

On motion, the meeting was then adjourned till 1 o'clock Wednesday.

PRIVATEERS.

Capt. JONES, of schooner *James Jones*, which arrived at Boston on July 10, from Cuba, states that on the 4th inst., in lat. 34 42, lon. 74 11, saw two schooners, about 100 tons, pilot-boat rigged, and was chased by them for two hours, but made all sail and kept clear.

[*For other Rebellion News see Fifth and Eighth Page.*]

SPEECH OF WENDELL PHILLIPS,

AT THE

ANTI-SLAVERY CELEBRATION AT FRAMINGHAM, JULY 4, 1861.

Reported for the Boston Liberator.

FRIENDS: What can I say to you to-day? No man can feel himself particularly competent to make a speech on the Anti-Slavery question just now. It is all guess-work. The only question is, whether it is probable one man will guess a little better than another. It seems to me that we are all afloat. Events, not men, are the great objects of interest. War between two great ideas has commenced. Almost all we can do is to watch the gradual progress of that conflict. You will not, therefore, expect from me a speech. All I will attempt is simply to give you, in a friendly way, my impression of men and things, as we stand; just to state, informally, as one does to another on the sidewalk, how I look at things just now.

In the first place, I feel satisfied that the end of the slave system has come. [Applause.] I have no doubt that we begin to touch the end. My reason is this. The age of discussion is over. We have had fifty years, more or less, of what is called agitation, discussion and party divisions. Now, a new act has opened. It is the hour of fight—the age of bullets. That never lasts very long. It does not take as much time for a nation to fight itself clear as it does to talk itself clear, only it is necessary that the talk should precede such a fight. It is only necessary that the mind, the substratum of purpose, should be deliberately formed. I think it has been. I do not mean to say that the whole North is Anti-Slavery, much less for abolition; but I do mean to say this, that the South has fully come to the conviction, that unless she can use the Union to support Slavery, the system is gone; and I think the North has come to this conviction, that the Union never shall be used to sustain Slavery. I think, so far, the public mind is made up. I do not mean that the popular mind objects specifically to certain Constitutional provisions, that men have made up their minds not to return fugitive slaves; but I think there is a prevailing and unconscious, perhaps, but assured sentiment and purpose at the North, that the Union either does or shall mean liberty in the end. Those two ideas conflict—hence the war. We are in it; how shall we get out of it?

There are only two ways by which a nation is molded. One is by its great men; the other is by its masses. We have not been brought to this spot by what we called our great men; we have been brought here by our masses. The war was raised by the masses, not by statesmen, and the war will be ended by the masses, not by statesmen. This is the reason why I address you to-day. Mr. SEWARD is not honest enough to manage this war; Mr. LINCOLN is not bold enough yet. We are to curb the one, and spur the other; and that is the object of such meetings as this. In other words, neither party—neither the North nor the South—has shown any statesmanship. The South thought she had humbled the North so completely, in long, dismal years, that the threat of secession would bring us to our knees. JEFFERSON DAVIS never meant to pass this last Winter out of Washington; STEPHENS never meant that a session of Congress should be held to which he should not be summoned. They both thought that the South, with sixty years of sovereignty behind it, could again whip the North into the traces. They were mistaken. To-day convicts them of utter lack of statesmanship; for if statesmanship means anything, it means knowing one's times. The North, also, has shown no statesmanship; for Mr. LINCOLN thought, and Mr. CHASE thought, and Mr. CAMERON thought, that the South would never dare to secede; that South Carolina was not mad enough to try the gulf on the edge of which she stood. We thought so; and it only shows we all miscalculated our times in a most important point and degree. Over our heads, the Divine Providence of the hour, and beneath us the unconquerable will of both sections, have brought us face to face in battle. God be praised for it! [Applause.] Cannon are to sound the jubilee of the slave. As neither party has shown statesmanship hitherto, we have no right to expect it hereafter. We are to guess the future by weighing the elements that have formed the present, and that is the deep-seated will, the enlightened conscience, and the assured purpose of the people.

Some friends criticize me because I seem to them to have surrendered my favorite plea of disunion, and welcomed this war. But let such remember, that no man should flatter himself he can mold the world exactly in his method. He must consider it rare success if his cotemporaries adopt substantially his purpose. I have advocated disunion for fifteen years, because I thought it a practicable and peaceable method of freeing the North from the guilt of Slavery, and of planting at the South the seeds of early and entire emancipation—wringing justice from a weak and bankrupt South. But it has pleased the Nation to seek that result in a different way. The majority about us, starting with the principle that this was a Nation, not a partnership, have constantly claimed that the corner-stone of our Government, the spirit of '76, was the full liberty of each and every human being. They waited with what they thought brotherly patience, with what the South fancied was selfish fear, for the whole Nation to acknowledge this theory. The half-success of FREMONT, the election of LINCOLN, were the hand-writing on the wall. It was in vain that the leaders of the three parties bound the Constitution on their brows, and swore they should never dream of changing its stipulations. The South is too wary to judge of the future by dough-faces or office-seekers, by self-elected or real leaders. They knew that the fathers of '76 assured King GEORGE, and believed, that there was no dream of independence, only a few months before they declared it. They knew that the people, once in earnest, care as little for history or parchments as a growing oak for rotten cords. They say Dr. CHALMERS, baffled once in unharnessing his horse, led him into a garden walk, and left him to wait the ostler's coming. When his sister remonstrated, that the brute would not heed the tiny hedges, but eat them and trample the flowers, "he'll be a very unaccommodating animal, then," said the doctor. The South knew the people, likewise, were "a very unaccommodating animal," spite of Mr. EVERETT'S faith in their respect for historical hedges—and that LINCOLN, even if he brought his favorite amendment to the Fugitive Slave bill in his right hand, and vociferated his pledge of slave-hunting afresh at Cleveland, was really the picket and outpost of the great Abolition army, taking quarters in the Capitol. "Crush the viper in his egg" was their war-cry. The argument of the free men had gone against them. They fell back on the last resort of kings—cannon. The North replies, "We should have preferred debate—a free Press—education—ballots; but if you choose bullets, agreed! The Stars and Stripes meant Liberty in 1776, and shall now." I myself should have preferred peace and argument, but the twenty millions have chosen otherwise. I have only to accept the Red Sea through which God wills to lead his people, and I rejoice still that Canaan is beyond. If we are to serve our age, we must serve it in the way it chooses. When the people, thoroughly awake, and as well taught as the times allow, deliberately choose any honorable way of reaching an object of pressing importance, the duty of an honest man is to aid them all he can in their effort. Hence I bow to the masses, and welcome emancipation by war.

The South is in earnest. I do not say she is unanimous. I think that the Gulf States are as unanimous to-day as the thirteen States were in '76. The Secessionists of the South are proportionally stronger than the Whigs of the thirteen Colonies were when they strangled the Tories with one hand and GEORGE III. with the other. There is as much unanimity there to-day as there was throughout the Colonies during the Revolution. It is idle, therefore, to talk about unanimity. A large and active number holding the wealth, and almost all the education of the Gulf States in their own hands—mark you! not the mob, but the men of property, the men of thought, the men of influence—and having one-half the mob with them, are the State, to all intents and purposes. I dismiss, therefore, utterly, the question, whether the numerical majority of the Gulf States wishes to secede. Whether they wish to or not, they cannot help themselves; for the ruling elements of the Gulf States have seceded, and mean to secede.

I say, therefore, *the South*, properly speaking, is in earnest. She has been considering for thirty years—now she begins to act. She acts harmoniously, earnestly. The North is only awake. She is not in earnest. The South knows what she wants; the North struggles and gropes her way with a half-formed purpose, half understood method. Just this is the weakness I find in the Administration. That is the reason why I say the masses have got to decide this battle. I hold a statesman to be one who is ready to do all the people allow. He is one who drags public sentiment up to its utmost possible efficiency. That is a statesman. I hold a politician to be one who does all the people demand. He yields, he does not lead. He submits, he does not initiate. The Administration is ready. It stands looking to the North and the West, and saying, "What shall I do?" You recollect the modest swain in DICKENS' story, who could not muster courage to offer to his lady love, but getting into conversation with her favorite, said, "Tell her Barkis is willing." The Administration is willing. [Laughter.] We want more. We want an indication that shall ripen public sentiment. We want a proposal—an opening of the channel that shall guide the public thought. The Administration propose nothing. They merely cry with the people, "The Stars and Stripes!" They merely respond to this war-cry of an insulted nation. It seems to me that we have a right to ask of them that they should show us how we are to be got out of this difficulty. Here are fifteen States in arms against the other half of the nation. Ten million of men against twenty. A statesman should boldly probe the wound, scan the cause of the disease, and indicate the remedy. In this age, after two hundred years of Union, of pulpits and schools, of common tongue and faith, war, except there be momentous cause, shows our pulpit and school to be failures. "Excuse us to ourselves, and save us from such an another hour, if you claim to lead."

Does any man dream, that within an assignable time, we can conquer the Southern States by the present means? Will an army of 200,000, or 500,000, subdue the Gulf States, on our present plan? When they have done it, does the history of the last sixty years render it probable that the Carolinas or Mississippi will stay subdued? Have we a right to found our future on the supposition that the white race of that half of the nation are not as desperate as Poland, as brave as Hungary, as determined as Italy? We may defeat them on a dozen fields of battle, but until we depopulate the State, we never shall have subdued it. It seems to me that there is but one way of developing a Union sentiment in those Southern States, and of subduing the secession sentiment equally, and that is, by arraying a might of power, and putting behind it a purpose, that shall remove the cause that makes us two people. That is, not until you call four millions of blacks into liberty, and on our side [applause]—not until you say to the South, "The Stars and Stripes mean liberty to every man—twenty million of men at the North, and four million at the South have said it: if, in striking down a vile system OF the battle-field, any loyal man suffers loss, the nation shall share it with him"—not until we say this can we awaken the Union sentiment of the South, and array all that is loyal on our side, and annihilate the rest. At present, one-half of the South clings to Slavery, and means to fight for it to the death. Pride of race, family pride, old associations, and often sincere convictions of the value of Slavery, produce this determination. The other half would gladly be rid of a system they thoroughly know and hate; but they dread pecuniary ruin in the change. Both halves believe the North, spite of its protestations, means, in the end, abolition, immediate and unconditional. And they are right. Left to itself, that is our future, as sure as the Rapids end in Niagara. Assure this half of the South that the nation which decrees freedom will shield them from ruin, and we have at once with us the North, the slave, and half the South—the world over the water, and God above: success then is speedy and sure.

Outside of that is the war, two years long, four years long—costing a million a day, developing the courage, the love of country, the character of the North. Yes; but when it has lasted two years, and the unsubdued South still stretches her hands to Europe, Europe will acknowledge her independence, and ought to do so; and then the divided nation will present a new policy to the free North, and a bankrupt South, sure to emancipate, because she is too poor to keep the slaves in their chains. On one side or the other of that line rests the only effective battle. I hate war. I think the present civil war the bloodiest stain on the century, if it means only "stars and stripes"—if it means only the Union as it was. But every thinking man sees that, no matter what men wish, it cannot mean the Union as it was. Let this war go on twelve months, and the old Union never can be rebuilt. It was built on compromise. Such a war as this, the bitter fruits of years of angry discussion, of proud contempt on one side, and submission on the other, which the hounds knew meant cowardce and infamy—such a war may have *truces*, but n the end the only peace will be unconditional submission of one or the other side. We must hange the elements which have created this quarrel, if we would end it. They are only to be changed oy emancipation or division.

What do I ask of the Government? I do not ask them to announce that policy of emancipation now; they are not strong enough to do it. We can announce it; the people can discuss it; the Administration are not strong enough to announce it. I do not care whether they mean it or not; it were utter ruin to announce it now. But I do claim this, that the Administration shall indicate, shall manifest its character. It has not done it. Its friends say, "We shall be called an Abolition Administration if we favor the Anti-Slavery sentiment; we want to be known as a constitutional Administration." There is the mistake. There is the fundamental error. Gen. PATTERSON, Gen. CADWALLADER, are using the shoes Gen. BUTLER has thrown away, and promising to put down servile insurrections. By the Constitution they have no right to lift a little finger against a servile insurrection until the Governor of a State asks it. When they make such a proclamation it is alike uncalled for, illegal and unconstitutional. What I call on Gen. SCOTT and President LINCOLN to do is, that they shall rebuke their Major-Generals when they go outside of the law to propitiate the Slave Power. I want the scales held even. For sixty years that of Liberty has kicked the beam. I call on LINCOLN and his Cabinet at least to hold them even. Even fair play to Liberty, under the old Constitution, will be such a change as will quell the South and educate the North. If Gen. PATTERSON knows no better than to suppress servile insurrections, cashier him on this side the Potomac. The Administration can, should, ought, if it means liberty, indicate its purpose by these legal, constitutional and imperative measures. Why do they not? I will tell you. Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT is a Southerner. He is 75 years old. He is a loyal, honest, devoted friend of the Union, and the ablest soldier we have. He means to keep his oath to the letter. But he has a natural and unavoidable tenderness towards the section from which he sprang. He has an old man's fondness for the associations of the past. He hopes and trusts that, by moderate measures, by waiting, by patience, by blockades, by starvation, he can avoid exasperating the sections, and bring them together again in a harmonious Union. Mr. SEWARD would sacrifice everything for that Union. He has not the beginning nor the end of a principle. His own colleagues know he is a traitor; and the fault I find with the Administration is, that while honest men recognize the honest elements contained in it, those honest elements suffer themselves to be compromised, balanced, by one powerful, but, at the same time, known to be treacherous. I am only saying of SEWARD what every man says in Washington; what every honest man says all over the country, and especially in New-York State.

With such a man at the head of the Administration, and those willing to be his comrades in it, I believe that we owe the absence of compromise this hour to CHARLES SUMNER in the Senate, and the New-York *Tribune* in the country. [Applause.] I mean exactly what I say. An honest Administration, an honest President, who, hesitating, distrusting the strength of the popular feeling behind him, awed by the Senator of New-York, to-day, that we have not been compromised into disgraceful and ruinous peace is due, more than to any other single man, to the great Senator of Massachusetts, and, more than to any other Press, or hundred Presses, to the *Tribune* of New-York City.

What have we to do, under these circumstances? We are to do this: We are to claim of the Administration the indication, the manifestation of a purpose. They ask our support. We will give it, if they will give us a twig or a twine thread on which to take hold. But we must have something. And yet, Administration, or no Administration, Liberty waits on the horizon, ready to descend, like a guardian angel, on this distracted and beautiful country. For when was there ever a more glorious sight than twenty millions of people ready to risk their institutions and their wealth in a struggle which every man in his secret heart—no matter what his lips say—knows means liberty—the liberty of the hated, the friendless, the odious, by race and condition. I say, Administration or no Administration, events, the masses, have decided that these meetings need not be held many years to come, without being turned into meetings to celebrate the freedom of four million blacks betwixt here and the Gulf of Mexico.

I will tell you what I do hope and expect: they say Pennsylvania wants a black law—means to pass a black law, in order to shut out of her territory those fugitives who have made Fortress Monroe their refuge, or who, deserted by their masters, are living alone upon Virginia plantations, ready to come North whenever the return of the white man or the rigor of Winter forces them to it. There will grow one good, however unintended, from that negrophobia of Pennsylvania. When the first frosts come, there will be ten thousand men, women and children, blacks, taking refuge in Fortress Monroe. The friends of the Government are asking what the Abolitionists mean to do with them. Nothing. We leave them on your hands. You dare not, in the face of the civilized world, return them to their masters. More than that, you do not want to. ABRAHAM LINCOLN, SALMON P. CHASE, MONTGOMERY BLAIR, have not the heart nor the wish to put back into the hell of Virginia Slavery one single contraband article in Fortress Monroe. They never will do it. And when 20,000, 40,000, 100,000 are within the lines of Gen. SCOTT'S Army, the Government must indicate its purpose. If we cannot clutch it out of them, the slaves will smother it out. When the time comes, it cannot be that we shall export them to Jamaica, we have not the shipping; that we will force them to Hayti, we have no right; that we will send them to die in Liberia, we cannot afford it. To export the working class is suicide. We cannot take them North; Pennsylvania has built her wall, tall as the Alleghanies, and forbids it. God grant that the first frost may find 500,000 arguments within our lines—arguments for the Administration to declare itself; for, hemmed in on the north by Pennsylvania, on the east by the ocean, on the West by the Mississippi, and above by the loyalty of God, ABRAHAM LINCOLN can say nothing else but this: "The Stars and Stripes shall float over Virginia, and every black man that sees them may live where he was born, certain that while twenty million of men breathe in the North, he never shall find or fear a master." [Loud applause.] You perceive that the Government will be shut up to emancipation on the soil. Send LANE or MONTGOMERY to Memphis, and the black men in their ranks will be double the whites. The decision what to do with these allies settles the slave question. Slavery will never exist again in Virginia, unless the United States Government brings it back. Let the Administration compel every General's *actions* to eat his bad words and fulfil his good ones, as thoroughly as BUTLER'S have done, and we will wait their further conversion, trusting events awhile. But we demand the rigor of all the law left us. Then you and I must prepare the public opinion behind these politicians. We must prepare a public opinion that by the 4th day of December, will be ready to sustain Congress in meeting the ultimate issue of this quarrel.

Suppose you are as brave, as rich, as strong, as persistent, as you suppose yourselves to be, while we fight, we have nothing but Mexican wars and South American civilization before us; a conflict of States; perpetual war; the South fighting desperately, on the mountains, ambuscades, guerilla warfare, but fighting. Is that the country we look forward to? Is that the civilization which the North would accept? Never! If our statesmen cannot give us anything better, mark me! if Europe does not recognize in two years, the North will compromise. Northern trade, Northern industry, Northern common sense will never suffer such a future for years. The North will compromise before she will endure it. Save us from long years of war. Save us, either by emancipation or division. Nothing can be worse than years of civil war, demoralizing, weakening, destroying the ultimate hope of either a peaceful or a successful dealing with the slave question.

And yet, I see the value of this war. I am glad Gen. SCOTT has 200,000 men. I only hope that when Congress is adjourned, he will advance into Virginia, and fight. I do not believe there are 50,000 soldiers on the other side. I believe BEAUREGARD lives, spite of the telegraph, and I believe there are some 40,000 or 50,000 men with arms of some sort, in the State of Virginia—the rest is bravado. But it won't do to rely wholly on blockade, to starve them out; it won't do to wait till they disperse. The worth of this war is to redeem the character of the North. No Southern man believes that the Northerner has any courage. I do not mean that the South *affects* to believe this—she *does* believe it; and but for the conduct of CHARLES SUMNER, and a dozen like him, she has a right to believe it. She has never met in that Senate or House of Representatives, for sixty years, more than half a score of men who have dared to look her in the face. She had a right, therefore, to believe that the North was craven, or peddler; for what she could not bully, she could always buy. Now, the benefit of this war—the blessing of it—which we shall buy at a million of dollars a day, and cheap at that, is, that we shall beat this saucy Virginia, some half dozen times, into good behavior. We shall convince these incredulous Carolinians that the North can fight when she thinks it worth while; and then, either in the Union, or alongside of it, they will live in peace, and treat us properly. They never will until then. Gen. SCOTT may starve the Gulf States; he never will starve them out of the conviction that New-England is coward. That can only be cannonaded out of them, on the sacred soil of Virginia, [applause;] and the lesson which JOHN BROWN set the text for, it is for us to write in characters visible from Harper's Ferry to New-Orleans.

My policy, therefore, is, give the Administration generous sympathy; give it all the confidence for honesty of purpose you can. They mean now only the Union. That is all they mean at present; but they are "willing" we should make them mean anything more we please. They are not like SEWARD—slippery, equivocal, false. You know the old problem which disturbed the wits of the schoolmen for a thousand years. It was, whether, when a man said, "I lie," he lied or told the truth; for if he uttered the truth, he lied, and if he lied, he told the truth. [Laughter.] It is exactly so in regard to SEWARD. There is no making anything but a parallel problem out of his life and speeches. [Applause.] But the rest of the Cabinet are honest men. ABRAHAM LINCOLN means to do his constitutional duty in the crisis. I think Mr. CHASE means to. I trust them as individuals to that extent. Their party I do not trust at all. See how it has bartered the twenty years of devotion and energy in the person of CLAFLIN, for the unrecorded and untried virtue of THOMAS! And I consider Massachusetts as good a specimen of the Republican Party as exists in the country. But I consider it dead, and am thankful it is dead, [applause,] because it leaves us free now to discriminate as to individuals; and the present crisis demands that we should make that discrimination. There is no faith, no trust to be placed on party organization in such an hour as this. They have failed us the whole Winter. That free speech exists in this Commonwealth is owing to no single word or finger of aid from the Republican Party. The Massachusetts Republican Party has shown itself, in its ranks and in its head, recreant to the most sacred duty of the Winter, and recreant by system, by intention, by dictation from Washington, or submission to its known policy and wish. I mean what I say. If I had time, I should go over the record, as I shall do before the first day of January next; but you know, as well as I do, that the Republican Party placed in the Governor's chair of this State one whom they considered the best representative of their principles. You know that he went to Washington, and was baptized into the policy of the Cabinet that was to be. You know that he returned to the Capital of the Commonwealth, and saw a mob, in the pay and service of secession, trampling under foot the very sentiments which placed him in his Chair of State, and he cannot be fairly said to have lifted a finger for the most sacred of all rights—that of freedom of discussion. You know that, after writing a letter on the value of free speech, of which I said (and said it fittingly) that it was the noblest word a Massachusetts Governor had spoken since the days of JOHN WINTHROP, on that mad week in January, he violated every principle announced in his letter to KIMBALL, broke his promise as a gentleman, failed in his duty as an officer, aided his subordinates to belie the Abolitionists in the public journals, and when, afterwards, the House of Representatives passed, and the Senate was ready to pass, a bill offering him that power, the lack of which he had made a pretext for inaction, he personally intrigued to prevent its enactment. ["shame."]

I know five months, crowded with great events, have passed since. But such treachery no events are large enough to hide. Free speech is the germ of our history, the corner-stone of our power. Whoever, in Massachusetts, trespasses on free speech, declares war with all our past, and endangers all our future? EVERETT, in 1835, had the excuse of a stronger temptation for less infamy. Let no sheen of military efficiency blind us to the danger of such an act from one whom the masses trust. Last March, before a Legislative Committee, I bore my testimony on this point. I do not mean to forfeit the character of twenty years of impartial vigilance by silence now. I feel with SOUTHEY, speaking of an act not so dangerous: "To palliate it would be vain; to justify it would be wicked. There is no alternative for one who will not make himself a participator in the guilt, but to record the disgraceful story with sorrow and shame."

Why do I mention this? Is a recreant Governor of Massachusetts of so much consequence? No. But in this he was the mouth-piece of the Cabinet at Washington—of the men, I mean, who were marked for the Cabinet, when the 4th of March opened. They did what they thought necessary for the welfare of the Republican party. They wrecked it. Your Governor placed himself among these men—ready to do anything to save the party. I said, just now, that CHARLES SUMNER and his like, with the *Tribune*, had saved the country. It is because I believe of him (and I know but of some half-dozen others of whom I should dare to say it,) that while he would do anything to serve his country, he would not do a dishonorable act to save it. When, on the contrary, a man writes himself down in the other category, when he shows himself willing to use means he knows to be base, for an end he thinks good, his usefulness is gone. I place no confidence, therefore, in the action of that political organization which failed us in the final-hour. I put my faith in the honesty of ABRAHAM LINCOLN as an individual, in the pledge which a long life has given of CHASE'S love for the anti-slavery cause; but I do not believe either of them, nor all of them, nor all their comrades, have the boldness to declare an emancipation policy, until, by a pressure which we are to create, the country forces them to it. We are on the one side; the enrolled army of Virginia on the other. A defeat, bloody and cruel, will anger the North into emancipation. A victory, that throws the South into madness, and makes her seek any means, in her desperation, may force the Government on to emancipation. Let us pray for the life of JEFFERSON DAVIS! [Laughter.] God grant him long life, and *something* of an army! [Renewed laughter.] Let us pray that Heaven, or some other power, will put into his heart courage, so that he may not run away too soon; [laughter] so that out of the contest may come emancipation. A northeaster, that sweeps the ocean clear of every sail, is one thing; the pattering storm that only makes every man feel uncomfortable, is another. I think, of late, we have seen the latter kind of warfare, and not the best sort.

What we are to ask for is a decisive policy, or the commencement of it. I believe that Wall-street wants it; State-street wants it. The merchants of 50 and 60 years old, who see their property melting away, who count their losses by hundreds of thousands, have no wish to be in a Slave Union again. We have come to a moment when the selfishness of wealth is on our side. Rich men, or those lately so, cannot afford to have this war smothered up by compromise or half-way peace; that were to risk another bankruptcy four years hence. The heart of the masses and bank vaults are as one. At a fitting moment, the Government has only to decree justice, and it will see the nation take its place among honorable States, with an uprising as proud and glorious, as hearty and unanimous, as that which awed Europe into sympathy and respect two months ago. This Administration holds in its hand the seed of the mightiest change of our age—the change of the great Republic from hypocrisy into honor. It lies with them to assure the success of this experiment and make the world our debtors. So far, the people have done their full share, rebuking distrust from the height of a sublime virtue. Let statesmen fitly use the noble weapons which a great people have forced into their reluctant hands. Woe to any man who balks the hour, or fails to seize the golden opportunity! The curses of one race left in chains—of another mocked in its purpose—of the world, sad from the failure of its great free model, shall load their memory.

I look at this question only as an Abolitionist. If I stood here on other grounds, I should have a great deal to say. If I stood here as a citizen, I should protest against the criticism by the Press of our generals and colonels—upon the hasty rebuke of a single error, mischance or mistake, of what are called "civil" generals. I have no such fault to find. Our army, hitherto, has been officered—how? Out of every ten, eight were Southerners. Of these eight, four were traitors and two were imbeciles; so we had about two out of ten worth anything. We have now civilians; unpracticed men, to be sure, but they are "smart" men, cunning New-Englanders. They could build a ship on ten days' notice, and translate the New-Testament out of the original Greek with a month's schooling. It does not need long to make anything out of a Yankee; and in ten such Yankees, you will find five that think, each one of them, they shall be President; such will face ambuscades or open batteries for a chance. [Laughter and applause.] Those men will fight boldly, at least. The other five have reputation, a purpose, and an intention to do their duty. You will get two-thirds of the ten decent officers in the end. Wait awhile: we can afford to teach such men their art on the "sacred soil of Virginia." An army, raised at a bound from 25,000 to 250,000—where, but among civilians, shall it find new officers? I see no errors in the last two months which the history of the great FREDERICK and of WELLINGTON does not parallel. I have, therefore, no criticism of the Army. I think, if it was not held back, it would have bivouacked at Richmond, and not met a Southern soldier, either. [Applause.] So that, if I were speaking as a citizen, I should have no fault to find with our levies, with our generals, with the general machinery. They want only a head. They want only a purpose, and that the masses are to give to them, not the statesmen. You and I are to begin it. And as I so seldom praise anybody, I certainly may be allowed to say of the New-York *Tribune*, which we so often find fault with, that it has done yeomanly service in the last six months. We want a Press equally energetic, equally exacting, all over the country; and we want a public opinion here in Massachusetts that shall forget party lines, not for the purpose of welcoming Bell-Everett or broken down Democratic statesmen into their ranks; but shall forget Party lines in order to rise to the requisitions of the hour, and tell the open secret on every man's lips—merchant, farmer, politician, clergyman—that which no man dares print, and no politician avow, but which flashes from every eye, and nestles in every heart. It is, that every man belives this a fight for and against Slavery, and intends to strangle it. Why should they not say it? It ought to be said in our Legislature—ought to be said in Congress—ought to be said very soon by the Administration.

I could talk a great deal longer, if it were necessary, [many voices: "Go on!"] but of what use were it? We are all, as I said, afloat. The good God takes the helm out of man's hands, and we have only to be faithful, each in our little place, and let the great spirit of the century lift up our practice to our ideal. These days of Anti-Slavery gatherings for the purpose of emancipation, I believe, will soon be over. By the Constitution, or over it, liberty is sure to come. Our part will soon be to watch for the welfare of this victim race, guard it during its pupilage, shelter it by patronage, by protection, by privilege, by recognizing its claim to an equal manhood. Sooner than we expected, sooner than the most sanguine of us dreamed, this problem is to be decided. How often have we stood under these trees, and sometimes talked despondingly of the future! Mr. GARRISON once burned the Constitution on this platform. It is now indeed a blurred and tattered parchment, between the cannon of South Carolina and the sides of Fort Sumter. It is gone; the nation survives. The parchment is rent in twain; the people exist. That people are to shape their Government anew. You and I are to have a voice in the molding. The part which HENRY and MADISON, which HANCOCK and ADAMS, played in '87, we are to play to-day. They yielded to the recollection of past suffering, to the fear of present evil, to the prestige of great names, and made an instrument out of which have grown sixty years of infamy, and now civil war. They planted the dragon's teeth, and, to-day, Boston and South Carolina hold each other by the throat. This is the first-born child of 1787. To-day we plant fresh seed. Mr. LINCOLN and the Administration are pausing, waiting. The furrow is opened. The guns are shotted to the lips. They are to be pointed—where? At a miserable rattlesnake flag! At a bankrupt and fugitive Cabinet, now at Montgomery and now in Richmond! At a General, of whom half the world doubts his existence! No! Your 250,000 muskets, shotted by thirty years of Anti-Slavery agitation, are to be pointed at the Slave Power. [Applause.] Demolish it! [Renewed applause.] Shame England—waken France—summon Europe to our side, by proclaiming that the cause of the North is liberty, and our end justice—that no flag, no parchment, is worth shedding a drop of blood, but that four millions of slaves, whom we have outraged for seventy years, claim of us this atonement—and, whether in money or in blood, it is to be laid cheerfully on the altar. Show the world that twenty million of freemen, the ripe fruit of two hundred years of self-government and Puritanism, are above wars waged for the bauble of a crown, the etiquette of a boundary, or the honor of a flag—that they take the thunderbolt, as God does, only to lift up the humble and abase the proud, and execute justice [illegible] and man.

I want to take back that name which I endeavored to write on the forehead of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, of Springfield—"the slave-hound of Illinois;" and, instead of it, before the first day of January, 1862, I want to write on that same honored brow, "Liberator of four million bondmen; first President of the *free* United States of America." [Loud apslause.] Help him to that fame. The Western lawyer is "willing," only he has not the courage to offer. [Laughter.] We can help him. Help him by the Press. Why, the Boston *Atlas* has recovered its soul! It speaks brave words. Soon they will let us stand by the left wing of the party. We can save it from being devoured by the Leverett Saltonstalls and George T. Curtises of a defunct dynasty. And it must be saved, not the party lines, but the heart of it. Massachusetts must send out, not merely men; as usual, she must send out ideas. I take from your Governor no jot of his merit. I tear from his brow no leaf of his laurel. Prompt, efficient, sagacious, foresighted, exact in routine—I grant it all. He has done well with the military arm of Massachusetts. But brute force, muskets, Minié rifles, are not the real arguments of the old Commonwealth. Virginia can fire a gun—from an ambuscade—and Illinois can muster a regiment; but it is only the Bay State that can remodel an age. It is only the conscience and the brain of Yankees that can upset and set up nations. That was what we were to have done during the Winter, and what we are to do for the future.

A momentous hour this. It is a dangerous thing to make speeches in these days. We stand at the parting of two roads. A great policy is to be decided this year. It is easy to say that emancipation lies at the end of both roads. No doubt of it. As sure as God reigns, the slaves, or most of them, in ten years or five, will be free. But that is sorry consolation for twenty millions of educated, Christian, Republican citizens. We ought to be able to handle this problem as a tried General handles his troops on the field of battle—to secure the result with the least possible suffering. We ought to be able to secure it without half a dozen years of warfare, without a broken Union, without exasperated States; and we can so manage it if we will.

For myself, I put no value on the Union. It is a name—nothing more. It is a parchment, stained and bloody. It were enough for me to damn it forever, that THOMAS SIMS and ANTHONY BURNS bear witness against it on the pavements of Boston. But there are men—some of you—who still linger in your prejudices for the Union. If so, up! gird yourselves! demand of the Administration that they proclaim emancipation. There is no other way to save the Union—none. If, eighteen months hence, Gen. SCOTT is encamped, with Gen. DAVIS against him, in any such shape as now, (as I believe they possibly will, unless emancipation intervene,) England and France will acknowledge the Confederacy—we shall acknowledge it; and then, ten or twenty years will elapse before the exasperated States coalesce a second time. Now, seize time by the forelock; call back to reason the madness of Louisiana and Georgia; announce that the stars and stripes carry liberty with them. [Applause.] Mr. CAMERON says, "Wherever the flag goes, trade follows." Oh, better that maxim! Wherever the flag goes, LIBERTY goes with it, and let trade take care of itself. [Applause.] Announce it, and soon, if there is a majority for the Union, they will show themselves. Say to the slaveholders, "The Union shares the loss with you, if it takes your slaves from you by a military necessity." No matter what it costs. Better pay the money to save the sinner from his sin, than spend a million a day, for five years, in a cruel, useless and brutal war. One year is enough for manhood; enough to show the character and purpose of the North; anything more is brutal. The Government can prevent it by a word. Call on the honesty of the Cabinet, and bid them banish traitors. If that means the Empire State, banish it. Put into the office of Secretary of State a man whom LINCOLN will not have to watch. One half of the clerks of the departments are traitors. Empty them! Mr. CHASE knows, in the northern half of Ohio, men who, for nothing, rather than the places should be filled by traitors, would serve the Government. I go for decision. Adjourn Congress, and SCOTT will be decisive. I concede gladly, proudly, fully, the fame of the Lieutenant-General. I do not want him to die or be superseded. Only adjourn Congress; tell him that all hope for the present Union is over; but that his fame as a General, before he dies, rests on his crushing the viper within six months; and the old man will do it. [Applause.] It is not loyalty, it is not ability, it is a nation behind him that he needs. You and I can begin that voice which shall be echoed from the Mississippi, and compel the Government to speak. Men whisper to us in the streets, in our chambers, what Gen. BUTLER means here, and Mr. CAMERON there, and Mr. CHASE elsewhere: we want it proclaimed. We want it known to you, voted on, enforced; and the next time we meet here, you will not need me to make a speech. BUTLER will be here, with a proclamation of emancipation in his hand, as an introduction to you—[loud applause] —asking your votes, perhaps, as Governor of Massachusetts—[laughter]—and thinking that there is no pedestal but this which surely leads to the gubernatorial chair. Yes, I congratulate you that you will soon have a new batch of speakers. The old worn and scarred guard can retire to the rear rank, and the new Major-Generals and civilians, who have invented "contrabands," and lawyers who have turned their ingenuity into the channel of statesmanship, will be here to swell our jubilee of gratitude; and we will not be careful, then, to divide the degrees of merit, but cheerfully let the last comer take the best prize. [Loud applause.]

The University of Rochester.

EXERCISES OF COMMENCEMENT WEEK—SERMONS, ESSAYS AND ORATIONS.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ROCHESTER, Wednesday, July 10, 1861.

The exercises of Commencement week were introduced by a sermon bef ore the Judson Society for Inquiry. The discourse was delivered by Dr. EVARTS, of Chicago, formerly of the Laight-street Baptist Church, New-York. His subject was, "The Coming of the Kingdom of Heaven." The speaker considered his theme under the following divisions: 1. The nature of the Kingdom. 2. The manner of its coming. 3. The means of its coming. The discourse exhibited much literary excellence, but it was characterized, especially, by simplicity of diction and earnestness of expression.

On Monday evening occurred the Sophomore prize declamations. The great "Expounder of the Constitution" was frequently impersonated on this occasion.

On the same evening, Dr. MAGOON, of Albany, delivered on oration on "The Beautiful in Art," before the Rhetorical Society connected with the Theological Seminary. The oration was a philosophical discussion, made peculiarly spicy by a discreet interspersion of anecdote and wit.

On Tuesday evening the Literary Societies celebrated their eleventh anniversary. An oration was delivered by Rev. Dr. MCILVAINE, of Princeton, N. J., and a poem by R. H. FENN, Esq., of Rochester. The oration was one of the best efforts of the Doctor, and fully realized the expectation of his friends. The poem was superior in interest to the ordinary poetical effusions on such occasions, and as a literary production it did not rank below those of more widely known authors.

To-day the literary exercises of the University culminated in the annual commencement. The graduating class numbers twenty-five, nineteen of whom delivered orations. The style which characterized the orations was, for the most part, chaste, and the oratory exhibited that degree of culture for which the University is distinguished.

President ANDERSON delivered to the class an address replete with pathos and eloquence. After the conferring of degrees, the following awards were given to those who had sustained the best examinations in the extra studies assigned by the Faculty. The Committee awarded the Freshmen mathematical prizes as follows: First prize to MILTON G. POTTER, of Cowlesville, N. Y.; the second was divided between HENRY C. BOSLEY, of Rochester, and ARTHUR D. NORTON, of East Hibo, N. Y. The first prize for successful examination in Latin was awarded to PHILIP P. FARNHAM, of Watertown; the second to CHARLES T. KREYER, Shanghai, China. The Committee of Award on Sophomore Declamations assigned the first prize to JOHN D. GRIEBEL, Gloversville, N. Y.; the second to PHILIP P. FARNHAM, the third to CHARLES T. KREYER. The subject of the Senior prize essay is "The Influence of the Revival of Greek Learning on the Reformation of the Sixteenth Century;" MILTON B. COMFORT, of New-York, received the first prize, and SENECA CORN, Wayne, Penn., the second prize. The Committee of Award regarded the articles of A. BAKER, Urbana, O., and OLIVER B. LEONARD, Plainfield, N. J., as worthy of special reference.

To-morrow, Thursday, occurs the anniversary of the Theological Seminary. The old friends of the University may be interested in knowing that the "old hotel," on the banks of the Erie Canal, has reëchoed the voices of the students for the last time. Next term they occupy a building specially erected for their accommodation. IOTA.

A Justification of Cassius M. Clay.

Galignani's Messenger has been requested to publish the following letter, which, it states, comes from an authoritative quarter:

PARIS, Tuesday, June 25, 1861.

SIR: In your paper of the 12th inst., is an article from the *Saturday Review*, with the following sentence: "Mr. CLAY himself, after the bombardment of Fort Sumter, and after the secession of Virginia, publicly recommended to his countrymen abject submission and acquiescence." As this statement has also been made by the *Liverpool Post* and other journals, and lest his silence should be taken for assent, Mr. CLAY authorizes me to pronounce it a calumny. In all his speeches during the late canvass, he always anticipated armed resistance to Republican rule, and spoke of force to compel submission to the Union. Early in last September, in response to the Ohio Republicans, he said: "Not one, not four, not all the Slave States, would be allowed peaceably to secede." The only "public avowal he has made since the bombardment of Fort Sumter," was in response to some serenaders at Willard's Hotel in Washington. He is reported as saying that he always was for a peaceable

Perilous Balloon Adventure.

NARROW ESCAPE OF THE AERONAUT.

Several balloon ascensions took place in Boston on the 4th inst., in honor of the day. The wind being seaward, the air-ships were carried out in that direction, and their passengers, alighting in the water, were near being drowned. One of these incidents is thus described in the Boston *Transcript*:

"'The Queen of the Air,' conveying Mr. SETH SIMMONS, Jr., who was in charge of the balloon, and Mr. E. B. HASKELL, one of the reporters for the *Herald*, arose almost in a straight line for some distance, when an upper stratum of air caught it, and it was wafted over East Boston, and seaward toward Nahant. Ballast was thrown out, and the balloon ascended higher, but the current of air, which baffled a few points off and on, still tended eastward and seaward. Under such discouraging circumstances it was thought best by Mr. SIMMONS to try the lower strata of the atmosphere again, and a sufficient quantity of gas was let off for that purpose. But the wind remained firm from a western direction, and seeing some small vessels in the water below, it was determined—rather than run the risk of descending involuntarily on the broader surface of the Atlantic—to come down and trust to Providence for safety.

Just as the balloon was about to touch the water, it encountered the light breeze playing along the crest of the little waves, (for the ocean was unusually calm,) and it was first slowly, and afterwards with great swiftness, dragged along the surface.

Messrs. SIMMONS and HASKELL were both thrown down at the moment the basket touched the water, and the latter was hove out. Mr. SIMMONS seized hold of the hoop, and, more than half immersed in the water, was dragged along. Mr. HASKELL caught one of the lanyards pendant from the top of the balloon, and held on to it with most tenacious grasp.

He was assisted by Mr. SIMMONS, and was thus dragged through the water for a couple of miles, which distance was accomplished—according to the account given by the parties who were instrumental in their rescue—in the space of ten minutes. Providentially, the crew of the schooner *Atlantic*, bound to Bangor, saw the accident to the balloon, and put about to intercept it in its career over the ocean; and specially providential was it that the schooner was directly in the way of the balloon as it came along, which drove up against her stem. At the moment of contact, Mr. SIMMONS let go the basket, and succeeded in getting on board the schooner. Mr. HASKELL was forced by the concussion to relinquish his grasp of the halyard of the balloon, and he drifted astern. But, being a good swimmer, aad, above all, having good heart in his great extremity, he threw himself on his back, and allowed himself to float on the tide, without making any effort to swim back to the schooner. He felt confident that nothing would be left undone to accomplish his rescue at the earliest possible moment—and it was well; for had he struggled during half the time he was subsequently fated to be in the water, he would have exhausted himself and been drowned.

The schooner's crew lowered a boat to go to the rescue of HASKELL, but in the haste of doing so it was swamped, and one man who was on board pitched out. He unfortunately drifted in an opposite direction from that in which Mr. HASKELL was floating, and the crew of the *Atlantic* had to bail out their boat and save their own companion before going to the rescue of Mr. HASKELL.

By the time preparation was made to go after him with a boat, Mr. HASKELL had been nearly three-quarters of an hour in the water. But the yacht *Mist*, which happened to be cruising in the neighborhood, and whose crew saw the accident and Mr. HASKELL's extremity, came up before the boat from the *Atlantic* reached him, and picked him up. He was somewhat tired, but not over-exhausted. The *Mist* also took off from the schooner his companion-voyager in air and water, and carried them to Nahant."

The Case of Polly Frisch.

HER CONTINUED INSANITY.

From the Buffalo Daily Courier.

This unfortunate woman, whose case was so long pending in the courts, and attracted so much attention in legal and medical walks, has not yet been removed from Sing Sing Prison to the Insane Asylum at Utica, but it is expected she soon will be. It will be remembered that she was convicted, in Genesee County, in August, 1859, of the murder, by poison, of her little daughter FRANCES, a pretty child nine years of age, and that she was indicted also for poisoning her husband, and another child.

She has been an inmate of the prison hospital for a long time, and the peculiar fits of epilepsy, or of an epileptiform character, to which she has been subject for many years, have recurred at intervals with increasing violence. She is quiet, and does not require confinement, but is regarded as insane. The intelligent matron of the prison says that "her reason has not returned to her for one instant."

In the face of much local prejudice and scepticism, those eminent and experienced physicians and superintendents of the insane, Dr. GEORGE COOK, of Canandaigua, and Dr. EDWARD HALL, of Auburn, threw the first satisfactory light on the mental and physical ailments of this wretched woman, and supplied, in some degree at least, a solution to the unnatural and revolting crimes with which she was charged. Science and skill turned to the mind partially unsound, and affected by peculiar female maladies and weaknesses, for the explanation of conduct otherwise unnecessary, so extraordinary and so atrocious. Many good and kind persons protested that no sane wife and mother would murder her offspring without some well-defined motive or reason to impel her. Treating her as a perfectly rational person, it was well nigh impossible to believe her guilty. Regarding her as a woman partially—and when affected by certain passions and instincts—insane, the key to her sad and shocking history is furnished. Even those at first the most back ward in believing her anything short of being totally depraved, feel relieved in contemplating her case in the aspect in which it was presented to Gov. MORGAN by Dr. HALL, who concluded his report to him by stating that had attention been earlier called to her peculiar mental and bodily infirmities, "she would have been regarded as an object of pity and compassion instead of horror and aversion."

Humanity has to thank Gov. MORGAN that this poor woman fills a ward in some hospital or asylum, instead of passing over the scaffold to a murderess' grave.

A STRIKE AMONG THE BOSTON SHIP-CARPENTERS.—We are informed that the ship-carpenters of Boston had quite a large meeting last evening to consider the subject of what wages they should demand of the contractors who have taken the Government gun-boats to build, and after considerable discussion it was voted to demand $2 50 a day for first-class carpenters, and $2 a day for second-class carpenters. This is the same for first-class as is paid in the Navy-yard, and twelve cents less than the Navy-yard for second-class. We understand further that they voted to wait upon all carpenters who should come from other places seeking employment, and urge them to ask and adhere to the price above named.

We should be glad to see the ship-carpenters and others engaged in ship-building, who may seek employment upon the gun-boats, get high wages for their labor. Very many of them have been out of work for a long time, and they and their families need all they can earn. We question, however, the expediency of the movement which they have started, and very much fear that it will result in their own injury. It is well known that the contractors have taken the gun-boats at a very low price—at a price for which some of our shrewdest and most experienced builders declare they cannot be built, and the contractors come out whole—especially if they do not happen to have a considerable amount of stock on hand, but have to purchase at present market rates. We understand that the builders design to pay from $1 75 to $2 a day, and that they have already had many more applications for work at $1 50 a day than they can employ, and men are flocking in here from all quarters to get employment. With the great number of men out of work here and in other places, it is hardly probable that Boston shipwrights can obtain their prices, and if they do, it might result in the builders, in retaliation, giving the work to out-of-town men. We should regret this result, and hope it may be prevented, by the builders and the carpenters coming to some amicable arrangement as to prices, by which our mechanics can do the work, and receive for it a fair price for the support of themselves and their families.—*Boston Journal, July* 11.

TROUBLE WITH THE INDIANS AT YELLOW MEDICINE.—We have information from Yellow Medicine up to four o'clock P. M., July 4—about as late, or later perhaps, than any one, except newspaper folks, yesterday possessed in St. Paul.

On the morning of the Fourth, Agent GALBRAITH held a council with the Indians, and told them to appear at four o'clock that afternoon, and receive their provisions. They came at the hour, but none of the chiefs, except "Standing Buffalo," condescended to receive the proportion allotted to their several bands. The old claim of the Yanktons, that the land ceded by the treaty of 1851, belonged to them, was set up, and they claimed annuities for the last seven years. They refused to receive anything, and every Indian who was not classed as a soldier left the ground. One of the soldiers who remained fired his gun, pointing it parallel with the door of the warehouse, "but nobody was hurt." They then all left the ground, and here the matter rested when our informant left the Agency.

The Agent immediately dispatched a messenger to Fort Ridgley for troops, who arrived there on the morning of the 5th. That day Capt. Western was to send up 125 men with a field piece. Our informant, who was the messenger down to Fort Ridgley, and who writes us from that point, concludes as follows:

"There are about five or six thousand Indians at Yellow Medicine. What they intend to do is not known; but the folks there think they intend to raise the devil in some way or other."—*St. Paul, Minn.*

HONORS TO A PORTLAND SHIP AND CREW.—The Collector of this port has received from the Department of State, Washington, two elegant telescopes which the British Government have presented to Capt. FREDERICK ISELEY, master, and Mr. NEWELL T. BOWDEN, mate, of ship *George Turner*, of this port. They are presented as a mark of gratitude for the noble services of the master, mate and crew of the *George Turner*, in rescuing the officers and crew of the British Brigantine *Escape*, of Hornoway, in the English Channel, in February last.

The brig was a perfect wreck when seen by the ship, and the sea being very rough, was breaking completely over her. Her wheel had been broken, and the Captain had an eye put out by being thrown down by the sea. Hazardous as the attempt appeared to be, in three or four minutes after the wreck was seen and the order given to man the boat, the mate with his boat's crew was clear of the ship, and pulling manfully in the heavy sea.

The sea ran so high, that it was impossible for the boat to board her, and it was necessary to perform the dangerous feat of running near enough to the wreck, to permit her crew to jump to the ship's boat; this was safely done, both officers and men saving only the clothes they stood in. A pecuniary gratuity was also sent by the British Government to the crew of the boat, and the owner of the ship reimbursed the cost of the subsistence of the British crew during the time they remained on board that vessel. These noble acts of heroism and generous international courtesy, show that "blood is thicker than water."—*Portland Advertiser, July* 11.

THE TORNADO IN ILLINOIS.—The severe thunder storm of Monday, which, to many people, promised so grateful a relief from the hot and sultry atmosphere of preceding days, was attended by a tornado that swept over Northern Illinois with fearful severity. We have already reported some of the damage done at Rockford, and elsewhere, but the storm seems to have covered a wider extent of country than at first supposed. From all along the line of the Galena and Chicago Railroad we get reports of the same tenor. Its presence was felt and *feared* everywhere, for the tornadoes of the past two seasons have caused a gathering of dark clouds to be watched with an uneasiness and dread quite new in this latitude. The gale swept from southwest to northwest, and spent its greatest force for a half hour about noon. Torrents of rain fell and the lightning constituted no small portion of the display. At Dunleith the steamboat freight-house was partly unroofed, and the upper works of the wharf-boat destroyed. At Galena and Belvidere no great damage was done. The storm seems to have been most destructive to buildings and town property at Freeport and Rockford, in which places the aggregate damage is put at not less than $150,000.

Two railroad bridges near Freeport, the one of the Illinois Central Railroad across Yellow Creek, and the other of the Galena Railroad over the Pecatonica, were completely carried off. The Episcopal Church at Freeport was blown down, and is a perfect wreck; the Methodist Church, also, is partly unroofed. The Brewster House is partly unroofed, and BURLOCK & HAMEL's Building, a block above. The Railroad round-house is in ruins, and the freight-house injured. The Galena freight-house is partially unroofed. A large number of barns and private houses are unroofed or blown down entirely. A good deal of damage was done in Rydott and Silver Creek townships.

The camage to farm property is very great. All along the line the effects of the storm can be seen in trees twisted off, corn and wheat prostrated, and even potatoes are flat down, as though passed over by a heavy roller. The damage is thus widely and generally felt, and can hardly be estimated in figures. No lives are lost, as far as known.—*Chicago Tribune, July* 10.

THE NEW WORLD RAISED.—We learn from Col. HARCOURT, that the steamer *New World*, which sunk near Stuyvesant, on the morning of the 3d, was successfully pumped out, and raised early this morning. Contrary to the general belief, she was found to have been but little broken, and when lifted up, the timbers pressed back very nearly to their proper positions. The machinery is somewhat thrown out of line, but Col. H. is of opinion that the steamer can be put in running order in two weeks.—*Albany Evening Journal, July* 11.

LAW REPORTS.

Orders Not Appealable—Constitutional Power of the Legislature to Unite Law and Equity.

COURT OF APPEALS.

Before a full Bench—Comstock, C. J.

The New-York Ice Company vs. *The Northwestern Insurance Company.*—This case was reported in the TIMES when argued. The opinion of the Court fully recapitulates the facts.

By the Court—COMSTOCK, C. J.—The object of the suit was to recover the sum of $1,000, in which the defendants, by a fire policy, insured the plaintiffs. In the complaint it was stated that a certain clause in the policy, descriptive of the subject of insurance, was inserted by mistake, and that the defendants, taking advantage of that clause, had refused to pay the loss. The prayer of the complaint was for the recovery of the $4,000, and if necessary, that the contract be examined by striking out the clause in question. The case was tried before Mr. Justice INGRAHAM, who dismissed the complaint. The decision proceeded solely on the ground that the plaintiffs had not made out a right to have the contract reformed; but no determination was made that the plaintiffs were not entitled to recover on the policy as it actually was. The learned Justice was of opinion that such a recovery could not be had without instituting a new suit, and the judgment was accordingly without prejudice to the right of bringing another. But the plaintiffs afterwards ascertained that by a provision in the policy, action must be brought within twelve months after a loss, and that it was too late to begin *de novo*. They then moved the Special Term to amend the order of dismissal by inserting leave to file a complaint "at law" in the same action, and an order granting such amendment was made. From this order the defendants appealed to the General Term, where the same was reversed, and from the order of reversal the plaintiffs appealed to this Court. The defendants move to dismiss this appeal.

I confess myself unable to see why the plaintiffs were not entitled to a reformation of the contract. The learned Justice who tried the case, in the opinion given by him, after referring to the evidence, observes: "The only conclusion I can adopt on this question is that there was a mutual mistake as to the description of the premises, arising from a misunderstanding of the parties in the original negotiation of the contract, and that the defendants' agent, in making the policy, made it as he intended it should be, when he agreed to insure the property. The policy was made according to the description entered by him in the books of the Company," &c. Now, if the misdescription of the subject of insurance was material, and was entered in the books of the Company, and found its way into the policy in consequence of a mutual mistake or misunderstanding of the parties, it seems to me that a proper case was made out for a reformation.

In the next place, I am of opinion that it was erroneous to turn the plaintiff out of court, on the mere ground that he had not entitled himself to the equitable relief demanded, if there was still enough left of his case to entitle him to recover the sum in which he was insured. No suggestion was made that the complaint did not show a good cause of action for this money, even after striking out all the allegations and the prayer on the subject of equitable relief. But because it contained those allegations, and because those were tried without a jury, and tried unsuccessfully, the Court refused to entertain the case for the relief to which the plaintiff was in fact entitled, that is to say, for a recovery of the money without reforming the contract. This ruling proceeded wholly on the authority of the case of Rubens vs. Joel, in this Court (3 Kernan, 488), which, it is intimated, was a departure from previous cases also in this Court. But this is a mistake. In that case, a debtor had made, as it was alleged, a fraudulent assignment of his property, and a creditor, by simple contract, commenced a suit against the assignor and assignee, praying a recovery of his debt, and for an injunction to restrain the alienation of the property assigned.

The questions in the case arose on a demurrer, put in by the assignee, and the point determined in this Court was, that such a creditor was not entitled, in such a case, to equitable relief by injunction. We all thought that the creditor had no standing in Court, legal or equitable, as against the assignee, until after judgment against his debtor; and whatever was said beyond this is to be taken as individual opinion merely. The doctrine of the previous cases (2 Kernan, 266, 336,) favorable to inviting in the same action legal and equitable grounds of relief, was not intended to be disturbed; and a case in this Court of a later date has reaffirmed that doctrine in the most explicit manner. (Phillips *vs.* Gorham, 17 N. Y., 270.) In this case the point was very distinctly presented, and it was decided upon the fullest consideration. I think it proper to mention that the reason why I expressed no opinion in the case was, that I hesitated in regard to the power of the Legislature under the Constitution to abrogate all the distinctions between legal and equitable actions. That such was the expressed intention of the Legislature in the code of procedure I never had any doubt. Both of these questions must now be considered at rest.

And in the next place I do not see the grounds upon which the Court below in General Term reversed the order of the Special Term, giving to the plaintiff the right to put in anew or amend the complaint in the action. I think the complaint was perfectly good, and that no amendment or substitution was necessary. It was much more clearly good in the so-called legal than in the so-called equitable aspect of the case. Nevertheless the Court corrected the judgment by adding the words "or the plaintiff may serve a new complaint at law in this action on payment," &c. The judgment was entered December 23, 1859, notice of the motion for leave to add this clause to it was given in February following, and the order granting leave was made in July following.

It is suggested, in the opposing papers, that the judgment had become perfect and final before the motion was made. I do not see the force of this suggestion. The judgment was perfect as soon as pronounced and entered. It would become final when the time for appealing should expire; but there is no pretence that this time was ever limited by serving on the plaintiffs the notice required for that purpose. (Code, § 332.). I think the power of the Court to modify or amend the judgment cannot be questioned. Even if the time for appealing had expired, I am by no means prepared to admit that this power would be lost. At all events, so long as the judgment was subject to an appeal, it was subject to such corrections and modifications as the Court which pronounced it might in its discretion think proper to make. The administration of justice would be extremely imperfect if this power did not exist. In this case the complaint had been dismissed at the trial because the plaintiffs had failed (as the Court thought) to prove the equitable ground of relief which he had alleged. By the modification afterwards directed, leave was given to file and serve a different, that is to say, an amended complaint. The judgment then was no longer absolute, but it would become so unless the plaintiff within twenty days amended his complaint and paid the specified costs. If an amendment was thought necessary, this would have been extremely proper as an original disposition of the case at the trial. As the time for bringing a new suit had expired, justice plainly required that the case should be put in this situation; and as it was not so done at the trial, it was just that the omission should be supplied afterwards. In the next place, I am of opinion that the Supreme Court had no right to entertain the appeal at all from the order of the Special Term. That order, in its substance and nature, simply allowed a pleading to be amended in furtherance of the justice of the case. Such orders rest in the discretion of the Court which makes them, and they involve no substantial right, and they are not reviewable on appeal. They do not belong to either class of orders, which, according to the Code, may be reexamined at the General Term (Code, § 349.) As incidental to the amendment applied for in this case, it was necessary to modify the judgment in its absolute character. But this was only a part of the discretion to be exercised on the application.

Not even in this view was any substantial right involved, because it was merely a question of practice whether the legal merits of the case should be tried under an amendment of the pleading, or in a new action. Leave to bring a new action had been originally given. The amendment simply gave leave in the plaintiff's election to go on in the same action after reforming his complaint. In all this I see nothing but practice and a discretion which afforded no ground for a review.

But the inquiry remains whether the order of reversal pronounced at the General Term can be reversed in this Court. We regret to find that there is no provision of law which authorizes such an appeal. The order appealed from does not, we think, "in effect determine the action and prevent a judgment from which an appeal might be taken." (Code, sec. 11, sub. 2.) On the contrary, it leaves in force a judgment in the action rendered upon the trial from which an appeal might have been taken, and so far as we know may still be taken.

The case, therefore, does not seem to be contained in any of the subdivisions of the 11th section of the Code, which is the only authority for appeals to this Court.

The appeal must, therefore, be dismissed, but without costs.

N. Merritt and F. R. Sherman for plaintiffs; Wm. Curtis Noyes for defendants.

Title to Real Estate—What will Work a Defect.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Woodruff.

Horace Holden, Executor, &c., vs. *Elisha B. Sackett.*—This was a motion made for a resale of certain premises, situate in Henry-street, in this City, which had been sold at the Exchange, on the 12th of April, 1861. At the sale the premises were struck off to Amos P. Sackett, a brother of the defendant, for $2,325. Ten per cent. of the purchase money had been paid by the purchaser, but the balance had not been paid. On the petition of the plaintiff, a motion is now made for a resale, on the ground that A. P. Sackett has not complied with the terms of sale. Sackett, however, alleges that shortly after bidding in this property, he employed Luther R. Marsh, Esq., to make an examination of the title of the premises, and that he reported the title defective in the following respects:

First—That an appeal had been taken from a motion that had been argued in the case, the object of which was to set aside the judgment upon which the said sale was made, and that the appeal is still pending.

Second—That a notice of *lis pendens* had not been filed in the clerk's office in an action in the Supreme Court, in which certain other parties had brought an action of foreclosure, against Horace Holden, executor, and that such omission is a cloud upon title.

Another objection is that the lease by which the possession of said premises is held had become forfeited anterior to such sale, and that the title is neither vested in the lessor or the mortgagee; and that the same is now claimed by Hiram Denio, Esq., as representative of the lessor of the premises. On the petition and the affidavit setting forth these facts, the motion was argued at some length, and the Court now ordered that Sackett complete his purchase within ten days or a resale of the premises will be made. The defendant to pay the costs of the motion.

M. S. Bidwell for motion; Luther R. Marsh opposed.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

SUTHERLAND, J.—*George M. Tracy* vs. *Tallmadge.*—Motion granted with $10 costs. Order to be settled on one day's notice.

BARNARD, J.—*Matter of opening Seventy-sixth-st., from Eighth-av. to Hudson River*—Report of Commissioners confirmed.

LEONARD, J.—*Waugh* vs. *Bark David*—Motion denied.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.....JULY 12, 1861.

$20,000	U. S. 6s, 1862	95	600	N. Y. Central R	76⅞
1,000	U. S. 6s, '68 Cou	89	100	do	b10 76¾
11,000	U. S. 6s, '81 Reg	88	545	do	76⅞
15,000	U. S. 6s, '81 Cou	88	50	do	85 76
6,000	do	87⅞	100	do	s30 75⅞
3,000	U. S. 6s, '74 Cou	81½	50	do	s30 75¾
8,000	do	82	100	do	76
13,000	Treas. 6 ₱ c. 2 yrs	98¾	300	Erie Railroad	23⅝
5,000	Treas. 11 ₱ c. Nts.	101⅛	50	do	23¾
11,000	Ill. Coupon B's '79	82	370	do	23⅛
1,000	Tenn. State 6s '90	44½	10	Erie Railway	22½
5,000	do	44¾	12	Reading Railroad	37½
3,000	do	44¾	150	do	38
12,000	do	b10 45	50	do	b30 38¼
17,000	do	45	300	do	s30 37¾
10,000	Va. State 6s	48½	50	Hudson River R	36
5,000	do	48	50	do	35½
3,000	do	s10 47½	50	do	s10 35¾
5,000	do	47¾	200	do	35¾
5,000	Georgia S. 6s	s20 62	50	do	b30 35½
2,500	N. C. State 6s	56	350	Harlem Railroad	10½
5,500	do	57	20	Harlem R. Pref	25½
5,000	do	s30 55	155	do	25
$8,000	Missouri State 6s	44	100	do	b30 25¾
20,000	do	b10 44	50	Mich. Cen. R	s10 41¾
5,000	do	b60 44	75	Mich. So. & N. I. R	13¾
5,000	do	b10 44	100	do	13⅞
5,000	do	43¾	50	do	b10 13⅞
1,000	Mo. 6s Iss. to Ill. & St. Jos	83	400	M. S. & N. I. g.s.	b10 28⅝
1,000	Cal. State 7s	76⅜	300	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	67¾
2,000	N. Y. State 7s '70	105	50	do	s15 67¼
4,000	N. Y. Central 6s	92	100	do	s30 67
1,000	N. Y. Cent. Bs. '76	101½	100	do	s10 67⅜
1,000	Hud. R. R. 1st M.	105	50	do	67¾
2,000	Har. 1st M. Bds	96	70	Clev & Pittsburg R	8
1,000	Mich. S. 1st M. Bs	79¼	50	Gal. & Chic. R	64⅜
2,000	Mich. So. S. F. Bs	73	50	do	s15 64⅝
4,000	Chi. & N. W. S. F. B	82	100	do	b n w 64⅝
5,000	Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	39	250	do	64⅞
500	Lake E. & W. 2d M. Bs	28	200	do	s3 65
10	National Bank	82	100	do	b10 65
100	Bank of Commerce	76	600	Cleve. & Toledo R	26⅝
10	Metropolitan Bank	89	100	do	b30 26⅞
15	Continental Bank	67	100	do	26¾
20	Park Bank	87	100	do	b30 27
19	Del. & Hud. Canal Co.	83	875	do	27
27	Penn. Coal. Co.	78	50	do	b10 27
60	Pac. Mail SS. Co	74	200	do	b60 27⅛
100	do	s30 74	250	Chic. & Rock I. R	37
100	do	74⅛	150	do	37⅜
55	do	74⅞	50	do	37⅞
5	Clev., Col. & Cin. R	97⅞	150	do	37⅝
5	do	98			

SECOND BOARD.

$20,000	U. S. 6s, '81 Cou	88	250	N. Y. Central R	75¾
6,000	Ky. St. 6s	73	50	do	b5 75⅝
7,400	Ky. 6 ₱ c. 1 bs	71	10	do	76⅝
5,000	Missouri State 6s	43¼	180	Mich. Central R	44⅛
5,000	do	43⅛	180	Mich. S. & N. I. G.S.	28¾
6,000	do	43¼	100	do	28¾
5,000	do	b30 43⅛	100	Ill. Cen. R. Sc	s5 67⅜
5,000	do	s10 43	100	do	67⅜
10,000	do	43	50	Gal. & Chi. R	64⅝
10,000	do	b30 43	300	do	64⅜
10,000	do	b18 43	60	do	64¾
1,000	Ill Cen. R. bds	92	200	Cleve. & Toledo R	26¾
13,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90	45	100	do	b60 27
2,000	do	44¾	100	Chi. & Rock Isl. R.	37¾
5,000	do	s15 44¾	100	do	38
100	Harlem Railroad	10¾	50	do	b60 38¼
200	Reading Railroad	37½			

FRIDAY, July 12—P. M.

The rapid rise for a day or two past on the Stock Exchange induced some realizing this forenoon on the Railway Share list, and also on Government Stocks of 1881, but the demand for the Border State Stocks, at the same time, was even stronger than yesterday, and in the afternoon, subsequent to the printed sales at the Second Board, the whole market became buoyant again, and left off firm. Very large transactions took place in Tennessees and Missouris at 44¼@45 for the former, and 44@43 for the latter, and a considerable amount of business was also done in the other Southern State Stocks and in Illinois 6 ₱ cents. One or more of the Banks were reported to be sellers of Government 6 ₱ cents of 1881 in the forenoon at 88, but the same price was paid for more at the Second Board. The 5 ₱ cents of 1874–71 continued in demand at full rates and were scarce. The temporary falling off on the Railway Shares was equal to ⅛@¼ ₱ cent. against the advance of 1¼@1½ ₱ cent. yesterday. Late in the afternoon prices returned to about the highest points—76¼ ₱ cent. being bid for 1,000 shares of New-York Central; while Galena was 64¼@65; Illinois Central 68, and Toledo 26½@27, and Rock Island rose rapidly to 38¼@39 ₱ cent., as against 36¼@37 yesterday. The aggregate business of the day at both Boards and on the Street was nearly or quite equal to that of yesterday, and while a number of the operators who had realized their profits on the rise of yesterday, were inclined to look for a reaction of 1@2 ₱ cent. from extreme rates, the actual strength of the market late in the day was evidently against this theory. The cause of this strength is variously ascribed to the calculation of a short war, and to the moral and material strength of the Government, and the striking unanimity of the people and of Congress to carry on the War. Our own impression is, that the latter is much nearer the true solution of the confidence of the Stock Exchange than the former. We find that very few business men, with whom we daily exchange views on the subject, look for a short war on the score of what is popularly known as "Compromise" or "Peaceable Solution," and quite as few who doubt that the Southern party in rebellion will fight as long as they are able to measure strength with the power of the Government. The opinion rather obtains that this power has been so greatly increased since the Message of the President, the vote of men and money by Congress, and the passage of the admirable Loan measure of Mr. Secretary CHASE, as to leave the question of ability on the part of Government in no doubt, even with its rebellious enemies.

Money lenders at Bank and on the Street continue to offer temporary accommodation at as low rates as before the recent Government negotiation. The five millions on 60-day paper taken by the Secretary of the Treasury, is likely soon to return to Bank again, through the disbursements of the New-York office. The effect on the market is, therefore, next to nominal; the more so as the negotiation still leaves over $42,000,000 in Bullion in Bank. Exchange on London has relapsed into dullness, so far as Bankers' bills are concerned, but the recent advance in this class to 106¾@107 ₱ cent. has been of service to Merchant bills, which now go at from 105¾ to 106¼ ₱ cent. This comes very acceptably just now to exporters of Grain and Flour, as Freights are working against them.

Among the letters or suggestions addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury, in the preparation of his recent scheme of finance for raising Money by popular Loan, was one from Mr. JOSEPH M. PRICE, President of the Oriental Bank of this City, the projector and publisher of the well known and valuable books of Interest, Exchange and Investments calculation. He it was that proposed and enforced, because of its great convenience of every-day calculation, the 7.30 ₱ cent. per annum price of Treasury Bills. It affords us pleasure to award this credit to Mr. PRICE, for while he is not among our largest or wealthiest Bankers, he deserves to be rated among our most useful and public spirited business men.

The *London Economist* has the following reference to the assumptions of certain Southern politicians on the Cotton supply:

"They have contracted by a long and strange history, and from a peculiar and lamentable state of society, an exaggerated idea of their own importance. Writers in the most respectable Southern journals advisedly say, that if England and France cannot obtain their cotton in consequence of the blockade imposed by the North, both England and France will interpose to remove the blockade. The South fancy that we shall go to war in its aid, in conjunction with the French Emperor, if only our supply of raw material is straitened and obstructed. With this strange fancy in their minds, they are not inclined to send us their cotton by occult and recondite means; they are not inclined to invent ingenious expedients for breaking the blockade. On the contrary, they say, 'Let the blockade be effectual; the stricter the better; the sooner will it be over; the sooner will resume from Europe reach us; the sooner will the strong hand of the 'Old Country' remove all our difficulties.'

Such an idea is neither reasonable nor satisfactory. We know it to be raring, but those who use it are in their senses and believe it. It is certainly calamitous that one combatant should not be very anxious to prevent our having their cotton, and that the other combatant should be very anxious that we should have it. We have the strongest faith in the economical doctrine that raw material, if grown, will be sold. We believe it will be so in this instance more than in others; but still the position is exceedingly remarkable, and is not exceedingly comfortable."

The Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien Railway shows the following favorable business for June:

Receipts for the last week in June, 1861	$36,402 61
Against June, 1860	12,199 33
Increase	$24,203 28
The receipts for the whole month were:	
June, 1861:	
Passenger	$24,623 36
Freight	108,219 78
Mail Expenses	2,362 38
Rents	2,344 00
Ferry	2,270 10
Total	$139,816 71
June, 1860	48,797 30
Increase June, 1861	$91,019 41
The receipts since Jan. 1, 1861, to June 30, 1861, were	439,413 59
Same time 1860	263,002 31
Increase in six months	$176,411 28

Earnings of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company for the month of July 1 to 8:

	1860.	1861.	Increase.
Freight	$11,078 12	$24,653 55	$13,575 43
Passengers	7,009 29	8,378 19	1,368 90
Mails, &c	1,000 00	1,100 00	100 00
Total	$19,087 41	$34,131 74	$15,044 33

The Weather and the Crops.

The Chicago *Tribune*, of the 10th inst., says: "The weather, during the greater part of the past week, has been exceedingly warm, and during the past two days, it has been sultry and close, with heavy rains, and in some places heavy storms and tornadoes have prevailed, doing considerable damage to houses, bridges and fields of grain. The harvesting of Winter wheat progresses favorably, and nearly all accounts agree that the yield is good and the quality excellent. The most recent reports, however, with regard to the Spring wheat are not so favorable. In many places it has been struck with the fatal rust, and in low grounds the grain is backward and sickly looking. The rust we have traced from Cowanly up northward through the centre of the State to the southern part of Wisconsin. From Dane and Rock Counties of the latter State, we have some very gloomy intelligence; but in Northern Wisconsin, and almost all through Iowa, the appearance of the crop is favorable. From all the circumstances, it is assumed that if we have an average crop of Spring wheat in the Northwest, we will be fortunate; and there are some good judges who think it will be below an average. At any rate, we need not expect such an immense crop as that of last year; for neither the same breadth has been sown, nor have we had such favorable weather as prevailed in 1860. The corn crop in the central and southern portions of the State looks well, and a heavy yield is predicted; but, in the northern part of this State and in Wisconsin, it is backward. Oats are reported as thriving well, and a fair crop is expected. The amount of barley sown was comparatively light, and, both in Wisconsin and Illinois, the reports are unfavorable."

The wheat crop in Minnesota is very unpromising. On account of the drought it is very thin and short; and although probably one-third more ground is sown to wheat this year than last, the total yield in the State will not exceed half that of last year. The yield per acre promises to be only from one-third to one-half of last year.

The Cincinnati *Price Current* of the same date, remarks: "The weather has been changeable, with some heavy showers, and generally a low temperature for the season, the range of the thermometer being 70° to 82°. The accounts coming in regarding the wheat harvest are most encouraging, and the corn is represented as looking remarkably well. Wheat has been generally cut in Kentucky and the southern counties of this State, Indiana and Illinois.

Within the past week, the manufacturers of Linseed Oil in the West, held a meeting in this city for the purpose of comparing notes, with reference to their future action. The statistics furnished, show that the whole amount of seed given out to farmers, in the Spring of 1860, was, in round numbers, 49,000 bushels; and that the average product was eight fold, or eight bushels to the one sown. This year the whole amount given out did not exceed 25,000 bushels, and further that there has been much less independent seed sown this year, than last. The cause of this falling off was the wet weather in April, which rendered sowing in all cases difficult, and in some cases, in flat land with a clay sub-soil, impossible. The growing crop, we understand, looks well, and promises an average yield, in case the weather proves favorable. The whole number of oil mills in the West is sixteen, all of which we believe were represented. Now, the product of oil is generally two gallons per bushel, so that basing our calculations upon the above figures, leaving out the deficiency in independent seed, the comparison is as follows:

	Gallons.
1860 Product of oil	784,000
1861 Product of oil	400,000
Deficiency this year	384,000

Based upon this fact, thus made known, the manufacturers agreed not to sell their present stock of oil less than 55c., which is an advance of 4@5c. per gallon over the rate it had been selling at."

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, July 12, 1861—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been 29 bbls. of Ashes, 16,650 bbls. Flour, 258 bbls. Corn Meal, 73,671 bushels Wheat, 54,096 bushels Corn, 714 bushels Rye, 1,370 bushels Oats, 680 pkgs. Provisions, and 791 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales to-day, 60 bbls., at $5 50 for Pots, and $5 68¾@$5 75 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Small sales of Western Yellow have been reported at 28¾c.@29c. ₱ lb.

CANDLES—The inquiry has been limited for all kinds, including Adamantine, at 16¼c.@17¼c. ₱ lb.

COFFEE—Has been quite active, to-day, and very firm, prices tending downwards. Sales: 1,000 bags Laguayra, chiefly at 15c.; 232 bags triage do., on private terms; 500 bags Maracaibo, at 14¾c.@15¾c.; and 6,172 bags Rio, at 12c.@14c., chiefly at 13c.@13¼c. ₱ lb., usual terms.

COPPER—Has been very quiet, since our last, at previous quotations.

COTTON—Has been quiet, to-day, at uniform quotations. Sales 600 bales.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Uplands.	Florida.	Mobile.	N Orleans & Texas.
Ordinary, ₱ lb	12¾	12¾	12⅞	13
Middling	15⅜	15½	15¾	15¾
Middling Fair	16	16⅜	16½	17

DYEWOODS—Sales have been reported of 150 tons Tampico Fustic, at a price not disclosed.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Have been lightly dealt in, at irregular prices.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western Flour is unsettled to-day. State brands opened firmly, but the difficulty of procuring shipping accommodation checked the export

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 13, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau streets.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE *subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.*

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. *Any person who will send us a Club of* TEN *subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself—or may retain One Dollar as his compensation.* The *Semi-Weekly* and *Weekly* sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SISTERS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—PROF. ANDERSON—CURIOSITIES AT ALL HOURS.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE, No. 659 Broadway—GEO. CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

We have intelligence of two important battles in Western Virginia—one at Laurel Hill, where Gen. MCCLELLAN commanded the National forces in person, and the other at Rich Mountain, where our forces were commanded by Gen. ROSENCRANZ. The former, according to our dispatches, was fought in pursuance of the plan foreshadowed in the latest advices received on Thursday night. Gen. MCCLELLAN turned the enemy's position at Laurel Hill, and gained a most decided victory, capturing the entire camp—guns, tents, wagons, etc., and many prisoners, among whom were several officers. The loss of the enemy is reported to be severe, while ours was very small—a fact probably attributable to the superiority of our artillery. The other battle was fought on Thursday afternoon, two miles east of Roaring River, in Randolph County. The rebels, numbering about two thousand, under command of Col. PEGRAM, were strongly intrenched. Gen. ROSENCRANZ had under his command portions of the Eighth, Tenth and Thirteenth Indiana, and the Nineteenth Ohio Regiments. He made a difficult march of seven or eight miles from Roaring River, cutting a road through the woods, and succeeded in surrounding the enemy, when a desperate fight took place, lasting about an hour and a half, and resulting in the total rout of the rebels, who left behind them six cannon, a large number of horses, wagons, camp equipage, etc., and lost sixty killed and a large number wounded and taken prisoners, the latter including several officers. The loss of the National forces was about twenty killed and forty wounded—proving it to have been the most desperately contested battle which has yet been fought.

The latest dispatch we have from Martinsburgh is dated the 10th inst., on which day Gen. PATTERSON had ordered the arrest of a newspaper correspondent, in order to prevent communication with the Eastern Press. We, therefore, have no means of knowing whether or not a battle has been fought with the rebel forces in that vicinity.

Dispatches from St. Louis announce that reinforcements had arrived to the relief of Col. SMITH'S command, which was reported to be surrounded at Monroe Station by a large body of rebel cavalry. Col. SMITH occupied a brick college building, and the rebels had planted cannon against it, and refused to recognize a flag of truce which he sent out—intending to destroy the building and slaughter the whole force. Three hundred Union cavalry, however, opportunely arrived, when Col. SMITH assumed the offensive, and dispersed the rebels in a short time.

The proceedings of Congress yesterday were of the same interesting and important character as on the preceding days of the session. In the Senate, Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, introduced a bill relating to the proposed Sanitary Commission, which was referred to the Military Committee. Mr. WILSON also gave notice that he should introduce a bill providing for the confiscation of personal property in the rebel States. The vote by which the employment of volunteers was authorized was reconsidered, and the bill was subsequently passed with an amendment, limiting the service of volunteers to three years. The House bill relating to the collection of import duties in the rebel States was passed. The bill known as the Force bill was taken up and passed after considerable discussion, only six voting in the negative. The bill for the better organization of the military establishment was then taken up, and debated until the adjournment. In the House the Select Committees were announced—to inquire into the propriety of establishing a National Armory west of the Alleghanies, to inquire into the subject of Army contracts, and on the Pacific Railroad. Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio, offered his resolution of inquiry relative to those members of the House supposed to be also holding commissions in the Army, directing the Committee on Elections to inquire into the matter, but after explanations from one or two of the members designated the resolution was voted down. The House consumed the rest of the day in Committee of the Whole on the bill to authorize the employment of volunteers to aid in suppressing rebellion, and it was finally passed, very nearly as it originally came from the Military Committee. It authorizes the calling out of volunteers to the number of 500,000, should so large a number be thought necessary. The debate in Committee of the Whole, which we publish a very full report of, was extremely interesting.

The agents of the Board of Underwriters, at Newport, yesterday, telegraphed ELWOOD WALTER, Secretary of that Board, that a part of the crew of the brig *John Welsh* had arrived at Newport, and reported that vessel as captured by the privateer *Jeff. Davis*, off Cape Hatteras—the other part of the crew being put on board of another vessel, the *Mary Goodell*—bound to Montevideo—which had been boarded by the same piratical craft. The pirates ransacked the ship, taking what they wished, and then allowed her to proceed, because her draft of water—nineteen feet—would not allow of her being taken into any of their Southern ports. The same authority says the schooner *J. C. Warner*, of New-York, and a brig whose name is not known, were captured one hundred miles southeast of Nantucket South Shoal; also, the schooner *Enchantress* from Boston, bound to St. Jago de Cuba, was captured by the *Jeff. Davis*, on the 8th instant. Still other captures are reported by vessels which have arrived at Northern ports. The pirate vessel *Jeff. Davis* is represented to be a brig rigged vessel, with several guns in the waist, and is supposed to be the same vessel formerly known as the slaver *Echo*. Three of the revenue cutters which have been doing coast-guard service, were yesterday ordered away, and left suddenly about 5 o'clock P. M., passing through the Narrows in tow of the steam gunboat *Mercury*. It is rumored that they have gone in pursuit of the privateer, reported to be cruising off Nantucket Shoals.

Capt. LOVEJOY, of the bark *Illinois*, arrived yesterday from Matanzas, reports that among other vessels left in port, was the schooner *Tamaulipas*, formerly of New-Orleans. She had been fitted out for a privateer, but having a poop-deck, her pivot-gun could not be worked to advantage. Her commission was thrown up, and she then procured a register from the British Consul, and now flies the British flag.

The rebels at Aquia Creek, on Sunday last, made an attempt to destroy the Potomac fleet with infernal machines, but it was a very bungling attempt, and proved unsuccessful. The *Freeborn*, *Resolute*, *Pawnee* and *Pocahontas*, were at anchor in the stream, when two large oil-tanks were discovered floating towards them with the tide. When they had approached within a quarter of a mile, however, a boat was sent out to reconnoiter, when their character was discovered. One of them was wrecked, but the other was secured, and is now at the Washington Navy-yard. It weighed about four hundred pounds, and was loaded with very destructive materials, which must have caused great havoc among the fleet had it exploded as intended by the rebels.

An important arrest was yesterday made at Port Tobacco, Md., by Capt. DARLING, of the Capitol Police. The person arrested is named TALIAFERRO, late a Clerk in the Navy Department, a Virginian, and a son-in-law of Ex-Senator MASON. He left Washington on the day previous, and it being suspected that he was a spy, his arrest was determined upon. He had in his possession a large number of letters addressed to prominent rebels in the South, and plans of the locations of our camps in and around Washington.

By the arrival of the transport *Illinois* at this port from Fort Pickens, Tortugas and Key West, we have advices from the former place to the 29th ult., from our special correspondent, and to the 5th inst. from other sources. Everything remained, apparently, in very much the same condition as at the date of previous advices. One effect of Mr. RUSSELL'S letters to the London *Times* has been seen in the strengthening of the rebel positions at points where he had pointed out defects. The rebels were perfecting a system of telegraphic communication with all the points of importance, and the railway connection between Alabama and Pensacola had been perfected. Our correspondent is of the opinion that the position of Fort Pickens is growing more and more like that of Fort Sumter previous to its bombardment, and is now not so certain as formerly of the ability of the National forces to hold it. The rebel supply of provisions from Mobile, however, had been completely cut off by the blockading fleet.

We hear from Fortress Monroe that an important reconnoissance was on Wednesday made by thirty men belonging to Col. WARDROP'S Regiment. They went within nine miles of Yorktown, passing up between the James River and Great Bethel. They ascertained that at the latter place are posted two hundred cavalry and one hundred artillery. The recruits for Col. DURYEE'S Zouaves arrived on Thursday.

The St. Louis *State Journal*, a rabid disunion sheet, which has for months been feeding the secession fires by the most gross misrepresentations of passing events, has been very properly suppressed by order of Gen. LYON. A body of about four hundred Union troops yesterday morning visited the office and took possession of the types and paper. The same process could with propriety be adopted with some other journals.

The Sons of Massachusetts met at the Astor House, yesterday, and appointed a permanent Committee to properly receive all Massachusetts regiments that may pass through the City on their way to the war, and also provided for the suitable reception of the Seventh Massachusetts Regiment on their arrival this morning.

The Thirty-sixth Regiment New-York State Volunteers, Col. INNES commanding, which has been quartered at Riker's Island, took its departure yesterday, *via* Central Railroad of New-Jersey, for Washington.

The Joint Special Committee, appointed by the Common Council, to confer with prominent citizens, on the subject of relieving the condition of our working classes, and aiding the families of volunteers, met for that purpose, yesterday, in the Chamber of the Board of Councilmen, when Alderman DAYTON explained, in full, the object of the meeting, and presented the views of the Committee.

An interesting opinion of the Court of Appeals in the case of the New-York Ice Company *vs.* The Northwestern Insurance Company, respecting certain orders not appealable, and also concerning the power of the Legislature to unite legal and equitable causes of action, will be found in the law column.

A large business was again done at the Stock Exchange yesterday, and prices ultimately left off as buoyant as the day before, after some considerable realizing of profits by recent buyers. New-York Central 76¼, Missouris 43@43¼ ₱ cent.

The transactions in Breadstuffs, yesterday, were restricted. State Flour was cheaper; low grades of Western were firmer; Wheat was stiffly held, and Corn was a shade higher. Cotton was inactive, at previous figures. Pork and Beef were not very freely purchased. Mess Pork was dearer. Lard attracted more attention. Coffee, Sugars and Tobacco were quite actively sought after. The movements in other branches of business were limited.

A Point of Real Danger.

The sudden activity of the rebel privateers, as demonstrated by the news this morning, shows, among other things, that the blockade of the Southern coast is extremely imperfect. These vessels have evidently just put to sea, or their appearance and mischievousness on the great highway of traffic would have been earlier reported; and the statement accompanying our present information, that they merely rob, without seizing, vessels of draft too deep to enter the secondary Southern harbors, shows that they count on no difficulty in running our ineffectual cordon. From New-Orleans, also, we have intelligence that the Confederate war-steamer *Sumter*, fully manned and armed, had set forth on a cruise, doubtless pursuit of the California treasure-ships, passing to sea as freely as if no blockade existed; while it is well known that communication between New-Orleans and Galveston proceeds without interruption. Another trick of the rebels, if not in some way prevented, will destroy all hope of cutting off supplies from abroad. The masters of vessels, who find the Southern port to which they are destined closed against them, run their vessels ashore at some convenient point where the cargo can be safely landed. The Richmond papers, in reporting one instance of this kind, speak as if it were not the first.

It will be remembered that when inquiry was made in the British House of Commons as to the instructions sent out to Admiral MILNE, commanding the squadron upon this station, with regard to what he was to recognize and respect as a blockade, the reply of the Ministers was that the subject was so surrounded by difficulties, it had been deemed advisable to refer it entirely to the Admiral's discretion. A letter from Fort Pickens shows in what way that discretion is to be used. A British frigate belonging to the squadron of observation had arrived off the fort, the commander of which exhibited the instructions received from his flag-officer. They were as follows:

"1. No port is blockaded efficiently if any vessel can enter or depart from it unknown to, or in spite of the guardian men-of-war.

2. An efficient blockade necessitates the complete cutting off of all maritime ingress or egress, except in regard to harbor islands, having no outlet to the sea, save under the guns of the fleet.

3. The escape of the third vessel from the blockading squadron signalizes the invalidity of the blockade."

This is specific and unmistakable; and under the latter rule the blockade of New-Orleans, even by the confession of our own Naval officers, who are maintaining at the mouths of the Mississippi a nominal *surveillance* is invalid, may be declared so by Admiral MILNE, and involves us in a difficulty little anticipated, but calculated to exert a most disastrous influence upon the present contest. A thorough and effectual blockade would in time utterly destroy the rebels. But England is as much interested in raising it as we are in maintaining it. It has never been believed there that we could make the blockade effectual, and the instructions from the Admiral have undoubtedly been prepared upon such a supposition. We have no doubt that Mr. MERCIER, the British Consul at New-Orleans, whose business it is to discover any loophole through which the shipment of cotton to Liverpool may be resumed, has a list ready for his Admiral of twenty vessels that have run the blockade since we assumed to make it a competent one. The evidence may be so conclusive that we ourselves may be compelled to acknowledge its force, although an attempt to raise the blockade would, under any circumstances, inevitably lead to a war with England. Here is a matter deserving the most careful attention of our Government. England has vast interests at stake in opening the Southern ports. Upon it may depend the employment of millions of operatives as well as commercial revulsion, which may overwhelm that country with ruin. Every legal defect in our proceeding will be taken advantage of. To have our blockade broken would be equivalent to the loss of a campaign. It would supply the enemy with what it now lacks—means for prosecuting the war on a grand scale. It would destroy the prestige we have been steadily gaining, and perhaps engage us in a foreign as well as a domestic war. It would help to turn loose a swarm of pirates upon our commerce. We cannot, indeed, imagine a condition of things more fraught with danger in every aspect than an inefficient blockade of such a port as New-Orleans. Will the Government take immediate steps to avert the threatened peril, and restore public confidence? It is absolutely essential that we wield that great arm, our Navy, in a manner to secure respect abroad and protection at home, and destroy the rebels by destroying their means of existence.

Direct Taxation.

One of the favorite theories of the secession school of Southern politicians, is the superiority of a system of direct taxation for raising the revenue needed for the support of Government, over the more popular method of obtaining it through duties on imports. Indeed, to obtain this great benefit, it has been earnestly set forth by the rebel leaders of South Carolina, as one of the prominent motives for the wicked rebellion which was inaugurated by her Convention. It will, therefore, be a subject of gratification to the statesmen of that almost forgotten Republic, to learn that on this particular and sensitive point, our present practical Secretary of the Treasury, as we understand his report, proposes to accommodate them. The demands upon the Treasury required to meet the ordinary expenses of Government, the interest on the increased public debt, and to allow a margin for a small sinking fund, are estimated at the aggregate of eighty millions of dollars. Of this sum the Secretary proposes to raise sixty millions from duties on imports and other ordinary sources of revenue; and then submits to Congress the propriety of resorting to either *direct taxation*, or to the alternative plan of an *excise*, for procuring the remaining sum of twenty millions.

We are not proposing to enter into any discussion of these important financial questions. But it seems to us that much practical future benefit might result to the whole country, and especially to the revolted portions of it, if Congress were to decide,—on this occasion, and under the pressure of a necessity which will well justify the experiment,—to test the practical merits of the system of direct taxation to the full extent required according to the Secretary's estimate, to make up the deficiency from duties on imports. One advantage would most certainly result from a trial of this system. The necessity of a largely increased revenue is the direct consequence of the Southern rebellion; and one of the alleged motives for that rebellion was to secure, under a separate Government, the substitution of direct taxation for import duties.

By continuing the old and popular system of collection for raising the ordinary revenues of the country, and adopting the favorite Southern system for the *additional taxation* consequent on the rebellion itself, a fair opportunity will be afforded to Southern political economists, as well as to Southern taxpayers, to compare the relative merits of the two systems. The two methods being thus fairly tried everywhere, simultaneously, would enable the whole country, and especially the Southern politicans—should that influential class live to see the trial through—to determine satisfactorily which they like best.

We are always glad to be able to draw any refreshing stream of comfort from this rebellion; and we hope, therefore, to see it now made available in satisfying their unceasing demand for *direct taxation*. This rebellion promises, indeed, to serve the purpose of solving several disputed Southern theories. The plan of "declaring non-intercourse with the *North*"—one of the great specifics so often urged on the resonant stump as a means of bringing that deluded part of the world to a just sense of its dependence—is now fairly under trial, and its merits very likely to be soon satisfactorily ascertained. Before the current year is over Southern philosophers and political economists will have been enabled to decide practically whether there is really any great disadvantage in being permitted to hold the intercourse necessary to obtain Northern shoes and tubs, Northern hay and corn, or in having their letters carried in Northern mails. Satisfied on this point, it will remain for them next to test fully the merits and comforts of *direct taxation*, and that opportunity the Secretary's report very clearly intimates they may soon be permitted to enjoy, for a year or two at least—or until the war debt, of which they themselves have caused the necessity, is entirely liquidated.

A THREAT FROM RICHMOND.—A few days ago a report was received in Richmond, Va., that Capt. BAKER, of the privateer *Savannah*, had been tried and convicted of piracy, in New-York, and would be hung. Whereupon, according to the *Enquirer*, the Davis Government took the immediate resolution to inform President LINCOLN that if such sentence should be executed on BAKER, a fearful retaliation would follow on any officers or men of the United States that might be in their hands.

Perhaps it was to convey this message that Col. TAYLOR visited Washington. It seems to us that, in view of the complications arising from the capture and holding of prisoners on both sides, who may become the victims of a fate such as JEFF. DAVIS threatens, it becomes very desirable to try conclusions at once with his braggart rebel bands, and drive them speedily, and while the Dog-star rages, down into their native swamps of South Carolina and the Gulf. We trust that this needful work is now about to be performed. And "If 'twere done, 'twere well 'twere done quickly."

Right Reverend General Polk.

Some surprise has been manifested at the appointment of Right Reverend Father in God, the Bishop of Louisiana, to the post of Brigadier-General in the Army of the insurrection, and at his ready acceptance of the same. But there is no reason for this astonishment. The appointment is quite in order, and in entire accordance with well-established ecclesiastical precedent. The history of the dark ages is illuminated with many instances in which the professed apostles of Him, the meek and lowly, whose kingdom was not of this world, sought upon the battle-field that excitement and distinction which they could not obtain in the cloister; and shall the shining example of these venerable fathers not be followed by prelates in like circumstances now-a-days? True, the practice was productive of some inconvenience. There was the English bishop, of whom WALTER SCOTT tells us, who, in an interview with a royal envoy, being robed in his pontifical vestments, laid his hand solemnly upon his breast as he asseverated "upon his conscience" that he had taken no part in a certain very recent skirmish. But the self-imposition of the Episcopal hand produced such a clash of breastplate, gorget and vantbrace underneath the robes of peace, that the Envoy at once exclaimed, "My Lord, I fear your conscience clatters." Then there was the Bishop of Beauvais, whom RICHARD the lion-hearted, encountered among other captains, in his last war upon PHILIP of France, armed cap-à-pié, leading a division of the French forces against him, and whom, with a sacrilegious disregard of his holy office, the royal crusader did most thoroughly beat and take prisoner. Then was Pope CELESTIN wrathful, and demanded the liberty of the prelate, whom he claimed as his spiritual son, threatening direful things if he were not immediately restored to the paternal embrace. But, in reply, RICHARD, all of whose wit was not in his big battle-axe, sent to his Holiness the coat of mail which the bishop had worn in battle, and which was all besmeared with blood as Joseph's coat was; and the King said to the Pope, in the terms used by Joseph's brothers to their father: "This have we found; know now whether it be thy son's coat or no." This, in the lawyer's phrase, concluded the pontiff; and if he imitated the patriarchal recognition of the bloody garment, the fact is not recorded.

But such slight inconveniencies and immaterial inconsistencies as these cannot, of course, be allowed to interfere with the working of the martial instincts and the development of the military capacity of a bishop, whose services are needed for the propagation of Slavery, and the destruction of "the most beneficent Government the world ever saw." A bishop, too, whose sponsors in baptism, when they renounced for him the devil and all his works, the pomps and vanity of this wicked world, and all the sinful lusts of the flesh, called him, not John or Paul, or even by the name of that other Apostle, whose solitary performance with the sword might indicate that he who bears his name should still attack his enemies at their ears, but by the royal and martial prefix LEONIDAS; directed to Spartan nomenclature doubtless by a presentiment of the warlike distinction which the then sucking and innoxious son of the Church was destined to attain. It is unfortunate for the eternal fitness of things that their foresight did not extend further, and enable them to see the holy cause in which he was to do battle and reach eminence, and to conform his appellation entirely to his lot. Had they but added ONESIMUS to his other name, and thus intimated that he was to draw the sword in the cause of those who seek to extend the Kingdom of Heaven by holding saints in bondage, what a pitch of completeness they would have attained! Think of it. The Right Reverend Brigadier and Father in God, LEONIDAS ONESIMUS POLK! The power of descriptive nomenclature and titular aptitude could no further go. A round, mouth-filling name, too; one well suited to the dignity both of general and bishop.

It must be admitted, however, that there are some slight difficulties in the way of a complete and conscientious discharge of both the offices assumed by the modern Leonidas. For instance, at his consecration, he was solemnly reminded, in the words of one of his predecessors, Saint Timothy—a predecessor in the Church, not in the Army, for we do not read of Brig.-Gen. Saint Timothy—that a Bishop must be "not given to wine, *no striker*."

It is true that he may urge that he afterward promised that he would be "faithful in laying hands upon others;" but we must insist that this plea cannot serve him; and that the laying on of hands, personal or vicarious, that his newly assumed functions will require of him, is not exactly of the episcopal sort. He promised, too, and on the occasion referred to, that he would, as much as in him lay, maintain quietness, love, and peace among all men; and although he may claim that he promised this only to the extent of his ability, and that he is not able to do it at all, we fear that such a plea must be set aside as frivolous and unworthy of the conscientiousness which becomes a Bishop, or the honor which should pertain to a General.

What the rebels propose to gain by this appointment it is very easy to discover. Their treasury is low, and war expenses bear heavily upon it. The blending of the Church and the Army saves expense in chaplains, and brings the exercise of the functions of both offices into convenient and edifying propinquity. The Right Reverend Brigadier can open a charge with prayer; send out a foraging party fortified with the episcopal benediction; or even, as knighting is out of fashion in this country, reward those whose valor has been conspicuous by administering to them the rite of confirmation upon the battle-field, and ordaining that all those thus distinguished shall rank their humbler brethren who have obtained entrance into the pale of the Church by the more peaceful and ignoble way of the chancel rails But the various uses to which a man who is both a brigadier and a bishop can be put by people who, where Slavery is a religion and PILLOW a general, must be sadly in need of Christian counsel and military leadership, need only to be thus hinted at; and we leave the Right Reverend General clothed with full powers of the Church militant, wearing mitre and chapeau, rochet and epaulettes, brandishing the crozier in one hand and sword in the other, master of the field.

The Duty of Capital.

It will require but a short argument now to convince, not only all the capitalists who have money in manufactures and commerce, but every man who employs money in any business of life, that it is an imperative duty—and a duty in the sense of self-interest—to contribute a liberal portion to the United States loan now about to be raised. All business is now paralyzed, and money produces only limited returns. When will business revive and flourish again? Assuredly not till the war closes. Capital that is idle and profitless must therefore *fight* its way out to fields of activity. The more men and money the Government can raise, the more surely is its triumph established, and peace insured. The more quickly the money is got, the more quickly will these results be attained.

Not only is money almost profitless in the present stagnation of commerce, but all other property has declined, and is declining in value. If the war last two years, the loss to estates will be much more extensive and disastrous than if it last only one year. It is a matter of the plainest economy, then, for every man to contribute directly and freely to the means of the Government, in order that business may be brought to life, and the sacrifice of property stayed.

A merchant may feel quite able to weather the present storm if it continue only one year, but be quite sure he will go down, if it last for two years. It is the simplest calculation for such a man, even if he is no patriot at all and has no sacrifice to voluntarily make for his country, to determine how far it is his duty to aid the Government, *for his own sake*. For he may rest assured that, money or no money, the war will go on—only the more slowly and by direct taxation, if loans are refused; and in the lingering war that will ensue, his fate is surely sealed.

But again, if the loan soon to be asked for by the Government shall be speedily taken, it secures the speedy triumph of the Union and the utter overthrow of all its enemies. The credit of the Government will go to the highest pitch, and the securities given for the loan, like English Consols, will have a value as actual and convertible in commerce, in every part of the United States, as gold itself. The loan builds itself up while sustaining the credit of the Government, and becomes more useful, for many purposes of society, than the gold itself that is advanced for it.

There are many calls in this country for a form of investment that shall be beyond all probable contingency of depreciation and final loss. As fortunes accumulate, and estates become unwieldy, this want will be more pressing, and will rapidly absorb the entire loan that the Government is now proposing to make. Men who amass fortunes and wish to retire from business will not feel secure hereafter in buying State Stocks, with the examples of Missouri, Virginia and Tennessee, before their minds. Nor will Railroad Bonds be popular, with the present experience of the dangers roads are liable to, of confiscation at the South, or prostration of business at the North. Nor will Bank Stocks be sought for with eagerness, when hundreds of millions of dollars of their paper can be so easily put in peril.

The time has come when something safer than all these will be required. Capitalists will want Government Stocks for their own income. They will put the fortunes they intend for their children in Government Stocks. Administrators and guardians will invest the money of minors and wards in Government Stocks. Bankers will replace State Bonds with Government Stocks. After the recent crash of so many institutions of credit, and the destruction of such vast values in securities that were deemed to be permanent, there will be a universal demand for some species of security in which the accumulations of the people—the high and low, the rich and poor, the young and old, the orphan, the widow, and the decrepit, may be kept. These wants will soon absorb the $250,000,000 that the Government now calls for.

And, finally, not only will the immediate acceptance of the Government loan by the people bring the war to a speedy and triumphant close, and restore values to all property, and activity to all legitimate business, but the disbursement of the amount raised by the loan will itself create an immense business, at once restoring to all the channels of trade the money obtained, and returning it to the hands of the people from whence it came. In every view of present good and future welfare, as a means of securing peace and restoring business prosperity, and providing for the ultimate safety of fortunes, the Government loan will be a wise and profitable investment of money.

GEN. RAINS AND GEN. HARRIS, OF MISSOURI.—The latest dispatches from Missouri announce that Gen. J. S. RAINS, one of Gov. JACKSON'S Brigadiers, came to his death in the fight with Col. SIEGEL. RAINS made himself very useful to his rebel chief, and raised more men than any other of his Brigadiers. But yet his death would be no serious loss. He is not a military man at all, but a fussy, Fourth-of-July sort of politician, in Southwest Missouri. He was a Bell-Everett supporter in the late canvass for the Presidency; and was run by the "Union" men of his district against Hon. J. S. PHELPS in the late election for Congress. He was confident of success till election day, when he found himself some 2,000 votes behind. He sought an early opportunity to vindicate his Union principles, by becoming a Secessionist of the most ultra type, and was rewarded for his treachery by Gov. JACKSON in a commission as Brigadier-General.

Brig.-Gen. THOS. A. HARRIS, who at the head of about 1,600 rebel troops, attacked Col. SMITH, of the Sixteenth Illinois Regiment, commanding about 600 men, near Monroe station of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, is the late Speaker of the Missouri House of Representatives. We believe he has a military education. He is a son-in-law of Commodore PORTER. At the late election he was a strenuous Union man, and supporter of Messrs. BELL and EVERETT. He was the author of the Military Bill, passed by the Missouri Legislature, under which Camp Jackson was organized, and various other military encampments were to be established, all in the cause of secession. His commission as General was bestowed by Gov. JACKSON. HARRIS possesses very similar qualities to RAINS, being shallow, vain and frothy. A whole regiment of such Generals would not stand a day before LYON or SIEGEL, though at latest accounts, Gen. HARRIS with his superior numbers was holding Col. SMITH in close limits.

How to Treat the Vallandighams.

Attention has been called to the fact, and deservedly, that while such men as VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio, who have hearts full of treason, are permitted to rise in their seats in the Capitol at Washington, and utter with impunity the most violent and unseemly attacks on the constituted authorities of the country, a like course against JEFFERSON DAVIS and his pretended Government in any part of the seceded States where the sway of the rebels is undisputed, would subject the offender to instant and barbarous death.

In the old Union, freedom of speech and freedom of the Press obtain as sacred rights of republicanism. In the seceded States, where rebellion is advocated in the name of liberty, a fierce intolerance reigns, unequaled by the most relentless despotism known in all the annals of history. Nay, more; while in the seceded States, the mere fact of birth in the North subjects both men and women to cruel indignities and oppressions, and in thousands of cases to expulsion from homes they have made by national right under the shadow of the flag, large numbers of citizens of the seceded States visit the loyal States with impunity, enjoy peace and security of person, partake of the hospitalities of society, and live amid the luxuries of life. When their visits are ended and their purposes accomplished, they go home as safely as they came, too often to repay with the grossest misrepresentation and abuse the hospitality that has shielded and solaced them.

These wrongs will not be without their recompense. The fury that rages at the South cannot, in the economy of Providence, last. The spirit that rules and ruins there is too diabolical, and in good time will be "chained," lest society itself perish. And, then, Northern forbearance in the time of temptation and trial will shine with especial radiance.

If there be any, therefore, that would see VALLANDIGHAM expelled from Congress as a perjurer who spurns the Constitution he has sworn to support, or throttled as a traitor by such spontaneous law-makers as those honest soldiers that lately stoned him from their camp, we beg them to dismiss the revengeful thought, and exult rather that not upon our escutcheon rests the stain of any such deeds as disgrace the South. It is for the rebels to persecute, lynch and hang the innocent and feeble that fall into their hands. But let the Stars and Stripes float only over a peaceful and law-abiding Union, where all the rights and franchises of freemen are preserved. It is this distinction that has made ours the dearest land in all the world to the downtrodden of other countries. It is this distinction that binds the hearts of all such who have sought an asylum here to our noble ensign, and sends them forth to fight its battles.

We must not disgrace our civilization by following the rebels into any of the sentiments or practices of barbarism; but we must rather more carefully guard the good name and good principles that have given us our national strength and our world-wide renown. Let this be our simple revenge against such malignant but harmless spirits as VALLANDIGHAM, who offend the nation with their currish snarling.

A LOYAL JUDGE.—The country will read with much pleasure the accounts, from St. Louis, of Judge CATRON'S unflinching fidelity to the Constitution and Union. In his charge to the Grand Jury, he repudiated the pretended right of a State to secede, and held that all citizens of the United States, no matter under what pretence, found in arms against the Government, are guilty of treason, and should be so dealt with. Some of the would-be martyrs of the Camp Jackson capture, who are at the Arsenal in durance, and who applied to Judge CATRON for release by *habeas corpus*, were refused, and must take their chances elsewhere of purging themselves of treason.

Judge CATRON will be useful just now in Missouri, whither he has gone to hold a District Court of the United States. Many mooted questions among the traitors in that State may be settled definitely—but perhaps not to their entire satisfaction.

Judge CATRON is a citizen of the State of Tennessee, an early friend and associate of Gen. JACKSON, by whom, we believe, he was placed on the Supreme Bench. He has a good share of the old hero's intrepidity, and all of his hatred for treason.

Judge CATRON went recently to Nashville to hold the appointed term of the United States Court in Tennessee, after the secession act of the Legislature. He was warned by the Marshal to desist, or his life would pay the forfeit. The intrepid Judge commanded the Marshal to do his duty in preparing for and opening the Court, and spare himself all care of the Judge's life. The Marshal then confessed himself afraid to discharge his duty, and flatly refused. And he and all other subordinates declined to act; and so Judge CATRON failed to hold his Court in Tennessee. But he will hold it there not long hence.

GOOD FIGHTING IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.—The Ohio and Indiana Volunteers seem to be distinguishing themselves by most splendid fighting in Western Virginia. We have an account this morning, of a decisive victory, gained by a detachment of these volunteers, under Col. ROSENCRANZ. They assaulted a well-fortified position of the rebels, who were about 2,000 strong, under Col. PEGRAM, (undoubtedly Capt. PEGRAM, late of the United States Army, in New-Mexico,) and after a fierce fight of an hour or two, drove the latter from their intrenchments, and captured most of their artillery and munitions, besides inflicting on them very severe loss in killed and wounded.

FRAGMENTARY REGIMENTS.—It is a fact—however unpalatable—that but few of the regiments leaving this City for the seat of war have departed with full ranks. In some, a total lack of discipline has caused hundreds

fully equipped men to stray and become permanently detached, while in others, the full quota has never been collected. Accordingly, our corps presents a superfluity of officers and a deficiency of men. This fact should be borne in mind by the authorities in accepting more regiments. Let the ranks in every case be full.

AFFAIRS IN WASHINGTON.

Col. Craig and the Ordnance Department Again—The Cause of the Attempt to Supersede him—The Law of Appointments in the Army, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 10, 1861.

The supersedure of Col. CRAIG as the head of the Ordnance Department, and the appointment of Lieutenant-Colonel RIPLEY to that post, is an unwarrantable infringement upon the regular course of military promotions, a cruel act of injustice to a faithful public officer, and originates in motives utterly reckless of the public service. The truth is, that Col. CRAIG has rendered himself obnoxious to the mercenary crew of jobbers and speculators who have dealings with the Government, by his unflinching resistance to their schemes of plunder; and these men have had the adroitness to get rid of him, on the false pretence that the condition of his health renders him no longer capable of attending to the duties of his post. He incurred the displeasure of FLOYD, and was ordered to California. But, as stated in a former letter, the exposure of the treason and frauds of that Cabinet officer, and the accession of Mr. HOLT to the administration of the War Department, caused the order to be rescinded, and Col. CRAIG was restored to his legitimate duties in Washington. The conduct of the present head of the War Department in following in the footsteps of FLOYD, by making friends of his friends, and enemies of his enemies, is inexplicable. The fact that Col. CRAIG incurred the hostility of that arch-traitor and prince of public plunderers, by his refusal to connive at frauds upon the Treasury, will commend his case to the favorable consideration of all honest men, and the people will demand the reason why a Republican Secretary of War has struck hands with FLOYD's parasites in the effort to get rid of this officer.

Col. CRAIG, as I am assured by well-informed persons, who have given special attention to Army affairs, has seen more hard service than any other officer of his corps. He was in the war of 1812, and in that with Mexico he was honorably mentioned by Gen. TAYLOR in his official reports of the battles of Palo Alto, Resaca, Monterey, and Buena Vista, and was breveted. During a ten years' administration of the affairs of the Ordnance Department, he has incurred the ill will of the whole army of jobbers and speculators.

I submit that the Press should direct its whole energies to ferreting out the true reason for the displacement of such a man by an officer who never saw the face of an enemy—if I am correctly informed—who is older than Col. CRAIG, and far more infirm of body, who was never remarkable for vigor of mind, but who had the doubtful honor of being a favorite of the late Administration, and especially of JOHN B. FLOYD.

About two months ago the present Secretary of War ordered Lieut.-Col. RIPLEY "to take charge of the Ordnance Department during the feeble health of its chief." Col. CRAIG was sick two days; and on recovering, reported for duty. He received for reply a long letter from the Secretary, informing him that he had changed the head of the Ordnance Department, but offered a salve of commendation for long and faithful services to the injured officer.

It is proper to state, for the information of those who are unfamiliar with what relates to the Army, that Col. CRAIG is the head of the Ordnance Department by seniority—seniority of service, though not of years—and that his supersedure by the Secretary, without explanation of the causes which made the harsh act necessary, is an outrage upon his rights as an officer. If a man of great superiority in endowments and accomplishments, in the prime of life, and in the possession of vigorous health, had been appointed to take his place, there might be some excuse for the summary procedure. But to supersede him by a man older and more infirm than himself, by an enemy of the party which has obtained power, and a friend of the traitor FLOYD, is to add insult to injury. The country will demand the reason for this singular policy. I hold that it is inexplicable except on the theory above suggested, that Col. CRAIG has been victimised by a combination of greedy cormorants who follow in the wake of the Army, to prey upon the Commissary's department.

It is well understood in Washington that bills designed to carry out the policy of the Administration are often framed, ready for the adoption of Congress, in the department which has cognizance of the subject matter. It is on this ground I infer that Senate bill No. 3, introduced by Senator WILSON on behalf of the Military Committee, was in reality concocted in the War Department. It bears unmistakable marks of the sinister manipulation of those who have brought about the removal of Col. CRAIG, and the placing of Lieut.-Col. RIPLEY at the head of the Ordnance Department. This fact will be made apparent if we compare the fourth and fifth sections: The latter conforms to military usage, and declares that—

"There shall be added to the Corps of Engineers, *by regular promotion of the present officers*, one Brigadier-General, one Colonel, two Lieutenant-Colonels, and two Majors," &c.

But the fourth section is cunningly worded, as follows:

"That there shall be added to the Ordnance Department of the United States Army, as now organized, one Chief of Ordnance, with the rank, pay, emoluments and allowances of the Quartermaster-General of the Army; one Colonel, one Lieutenant-Colonel, and six Second Lieutenants; *the Chief and the field-officers to be appointed by selection* from the officers of the Ordnance Corps," &c.

Here the door has been purposely left open to enable the enemies of Col. CRAIG to supplant him by appointing the friend and favorite of FLOYD over his head. Lieut.-Col. RIPLEY has already been made a Brigadier-General by brevet—thus giving him a double promotion, in consequence of the confidence reposed in him by FLOYD. But enough for the present.

OBSERVER.

From the Bahamas.

By the *Karnak* we have Nassau papers to the 6th inst. A slave brig was wrecked on Anquilla Key early in June, supposed to be an American vessel. A Spanish schooner took off the negroes and sailed for Cuba. The slaver was 35 days from Congo River.

The American workmen, employed in the erection of the Royal Victoria Hotel, celebrated their Fourth of July anniversary at La Couchverde. Capt. SAMUEL WHITING, the newly appointed United States Consul for this port, gave, in admirable style, a very appropriate address.

The American schooner *Gen. Vaazie*, Capt. GALLAGHER, from Port au Prince for Boston, with logwood was wrecked at Bird Rock, June 28. Cargo saved and taken to Long Cay. Salvage not settled.

By arrivals from Inagua and Long Cay this week, we are informed that much rain has lately fallen at those places, and that raking has entirely ceased for the present. Very little sale for salt, and prospects gloomy.

Letters from Turks Island to June 21, say that trade is very dull, indeed, and there is little demand for salt. The last cargo was sold at 9½ cents. A letter adds: "We have little or no provisions, and I do not know what we shall do if we do not get some very soon."

AFFAIRS AT FORT PICKENS.

ARRIVAL OF THE TRANSPORT ILLINOIS.

The steamship *Illinois*, P. E. TERRY, Commander, engaged in the transportation of munitions of war to Fort Pickens, has arrived here. She left Fort Pickens June 20, and arrived at Tortugas June 30, having discharged her guns, shell, &c., at Tortugas, (they not being required at Fort Pickens,) she left July 4 and arrived at Key West the same day. Left Key West July 8, at 3 P. M., and arrived in New-York July 12.

The following ships were at Fort Pickens on her departure: the United States steamships *Mississippi*, *Water Witch* and *Niagara*, steamships *Vanderbilt* and *Cahawba*; also, H. B. M. steamship *Jason*, which left the fleet on the 26th June and proceeded to sea.

At Tortugas the *Illinois* reports the bark *David Wilson*, discharging coal.

At Key West, on the departure of the *Illinois*, were the following ships: United States steamship *Niagara*, she having come from Fort Pickens for coal; steamship *Cahawba*, bound for New-York with Capt. BARY's Artillery Company, waiting for coal and water; United States steam-frigate *Colorado*, United States steamship *Crusader*, and steamship *Salvor*.

On the 5th, the steamship *State of Georgia* came in from Fort Pickens, being ordered to Key West for coal for the fleet off Santa Rosa Island, and the schooner *Henry Nutt*, of Philadelphia.

By news brought by the *Cahawba*, up to the 5th July, no warlike movements had taken place at Fort Pickens. The *State of Georgia* took from Pickens two companies of WILSON's Zouaves and left them at the fort on Tortugas Island, and took from Tortugas in exchange Capt. DAWSON's Company of Artillery for Fort Pickens, to replace some of the men coming North.

At Key West everything is quiet. Two prizes, the *Brilliante* and *M. Stetson*, are in the harbor, and four more are expected daily, all having been captured at the mouth of the Mississippi. The report that the *Brooklyn* was on shore off one of the Passes is incorrect.

The steamship *Sumter*, belonging to the Confederacy, (formerly the *Habana*,) ran the blockade while the *Brooklyn* was in pursuit of an English vessel, and she is now upon the seas.

The *Illinois* brings Major HUNT's light battery, Company M, 87 men, Lieuts. CLITZ, THOMPSON, BAILEY, CHERBOURNE and PLATT, Mr. TIFT, Capts. BARROWS and PLUNKET, 7 discharged seaman, and 15 discharged mechanics. Total, 109 steerage and 9 first cabin.

OUR FORT PICKENS CORRESPONDENCE.

MR. RUSSELL'S LETTERS—THE INFORMATION CONTAINED IN THEM—THE REBELS STRENGTHENING THEIR BATTERIES—WILSON'S ZOUAVES, ETC.

FORT PICKENS, Saturday, June 29, 1861.

The *Niagara* is going to Key West for coal, and an opportunity offers to send you another letter. Since I wrote last nothing of importance has transpired, except it be the receipt of Mr. RUSSELL's letters to the London *Times*. The universal sentiment here is that "our own" has been of invaluable service to both sides. It must be confessed, however, that little reliance can be placed on his statements for *practical purposes*, if he were as successfully bewildered in Pensacola, as he was here. The following remarks are refreshing and *new* to insiders: "The bastion guns were rather crowded;" "the officers of the garrison (Fort Pickens) said nothing to show that they were acquainted with the position of the (rebel) mortars.' Ham told the reception of the New-York papers, containing a reprint of the famous letter—which were sent off from an English man-of-war, it is reported—caused the most extraordinary consternation in the Bragg Camp. The "blabbing" about the no-intrenchments-in-the-rear, was a fearful stroke to the Governor. The fact is, we had been informed a dozen times, that there was a very formidable intrenched earthwork in the region explored by Mr. RUSSELL, and I have no doubt that the latter gentleman will be gratified to learn that he gave HARVEY BROWN the very latest news from the enemy, which is something to be spoken of in these enterprising newspaper days. But there is one point on which the Irish gentleman of English birth, or the English gentleman of Irish birth, I forget which, was sadly at sea—that is for a man whom experience ought to have taught a little tactics. He says, "If they (the Secessionists) thought a landing possible, it is unpardonable in them not to erect such a protection," meaning the intrenchment which does not exist. Dear Mr. RUSSELL, with the Bay of Pensacola before your and Gov. BRAGG's eyes, and with the number of the Fort Pickens garrison known to you and to Gov. BRAGG, how could either of you think of our landing? Not an oyster-boat can come over the bar unknown to the enemy, and he perfectly understood that the garrison of Pickens was barely enough to work its own guns, let alone to assault his position. He hears all our movements—as we do his, generally—and when reinforcements were expected, busy soldiers were noticed in his rear. Let all the parties concerned bear two things in mind: to land, without leaving 1,000 men on Pickens, would be madness; to land with less than 2,000 men would be as foolish. There is not on the American continent a man who feels these facts more forcibly than HARVEY BROWN, except one—and that is Gov. BRAGG. But the intrenchments are under way. The men and officers of the garrison are under obligations to Mr. RUSSELL for his flattering account of them. Were it not for this fact I would hope to make the announcement worth something, that everybody in this command deems the general description given of the place by him as one of the finest efforts of modern journalism. HOGARTH once made a caricature of an old hag, and showed it to two persons, one of them the son of the original. "It is a capital thing," said the person who was not the hag's son, and who had not seen the hag. "Oh, if you only saw my mother," remarked the other, "*then* you could see how awful like it is." So with Pickens and Pensacola. Until you have seen them you cannot form an idea of Mr. RUSSELL's letter.

Admiral MILNE's naval messenger, the *Jason*, has left us, and gone down to Key West. There is another English frigate off the Tortugas, and three screw sloops, cruising continually between this place and the Key. The vigilance of these vessels in looking after our affairs has given the slavers a grand holiday. About eight weeks ago, I informed you of the reported arrival of three ships, alleged "blackbirds," at Havana. There is a pretty well authenticated rumor now to the effect that a three-masted New-York vessel, and a British hermaphrodite brig, have relieved themselves of cargoes at an isolated part of the coast. If this is not true, it is very probable, for H. B. M.'s naval representatives seem to think that their only business here is to watch the progress of our blockade. Their abhorrence of Slavery and slave traffic is all very well in its time; but it must not be permitted to interfere with the diplomatic manœuvring of Lord PALMERSTON.

One of the most important works attempted by the rebels is the perfection of telegraphic communication between their several posts. You have already learned from my letters about the local lines, got up through the instrumentality of the Memphis operator. It is understood that he is pushing his enterprise ahead with remarkable celerity, and that Warrington will be "within ten minutes of everywhere by and by." Add to this, what you have also been informed, in due course, that a railway connection between Alabama and Florida was finished in May, and that heavy mortars were transported over it, and you can form some idea of the manner in which the Confederates are tying us up, in a black knot. If we took the Navy yard three months ago it could be, like Pickens, made impregnable; now, no less than 10,000 men could secure it—that is, providing all the exertions to facilitate transportation and communication, daily made by the rebels, are allowed to go on. In the name of common sense, is there any man at home capable of appreciating our position. Not a day that does not help to make our case and Sumter's a parallel. Will it continue to the end?

It is reported in BRAGG's camp that the United States forces are going to evacuate Fort Pickens and adjourn to Texas. If it were possible to imagine anything more absurd, the enemy would doubtless get hold of it. Nevertheless, there is one feature of this *canard* that looks suggestive to me. It is the undoubted fact that the Secessionists are beginning to hope for a permanent maintenance of their position in this end of Florida. A very singular letter from a lieutenant in a New-Orleans regiment, now serving in Virginia, to a comrade on shore here, has fallen into my hands, and you shall have its contents as soon as possible; just now I have no time to transcribe it. But it furnishes a very clear outline of what Gen. BEAUREGARD believes to be Gen. SCOTT's plan of "invading Virginia."

We have at last completely blocked up the Mobile provisioning business. It is rather hard to be obliged to stop charitable contributions—and from ladies, too—but nothing in the whole catalogue of Gov. BRAGG's requirements could give his men such aid and comfort as fresh beef, new potatoes, and vegetables of all kinds. There is one little consideration that makes this part of the blockade sit lightly on our conscience: grub never goes to waste with us. It is not like capturing an old-fashioned gun, when you are well supplied with new ones. You can always find customers for a fresh meal, even without BILLY WILSON, who is said to be devilishly fond of cabbage. His men look out for the fishing boats—that is what they call the gun-boats—and when returning from a trip, dozens rush to the beach, roaring out: "Hey, Navy man! d'd ye git a bite; enny tomatoes an' Alabamy spuds?" These men are so much attached to provender obtained otherwise than at a fair market price, that it takes a week to get them back on beans when the Mobile boats are turned back.

The steam-frigate *Mississippi* has been ordered to await the arrival of the *Colorado*, on this division of the blockade, and to turn over to that vessel Commodore MERWIN and his wide flags. Coal was being laid aside for the *Colorado*, on the 24th, at Key West.

We send a gun-boat occasionally to Havana, and other ports, as usual. A great part of our best fresh provisions come from the Cuban Capital, as there are several reasons why we prefer to get them there.

I shall give you all the news as it occurs. TODD.

THE CRUISE OF THE ILLINOIS.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

STEAMSHIP ILLINOIS, AT SEA, Wednesday, July 1, 1861.

When we left New-York, under orders to proceed to Portsmouth and take in munitions of war, we were led to think we should at once return to New-York, but instead of being ordered to New-York we were sent to Pickens. If it was the original intention of the powers that are to send by the *Illinois* that warlike body of men called WILSON'S ZOUAVES, then we escaped a dire calamity; for, although one must respect those who are ready to die for their country, still a close companionship on board a ship might possibly be objectionable. Be this as it may, we did arrive at Fort Pickens, but we did not discharge our guns at that place, as they already have as many as they can readily manage. Besides, they were not heavy enough for the purpose; our guns being 9-inch Dahlgren guns, while they require at least 18-inch columbiads.

This being the case, we were ordered from Fort Pickens to Tortugas—at which place we left our guns, shot and shell. While at Pickens we took on board Major HUNT, with his Company of Light Artillery, they being ordered home, where they will be of more use than at Pickens. The men have had a hard time since their arrival at Pickens, and I venture to say that no body of men have done as much hard work as the men at Pickens since its reinforcement; for, as the Hoosiers would say, there was a power of work to be done.

It seems to be the policy of Government to withdraw the light artillery from this quarter, for the *Cahawba*, which come into Key West just as we were leaving, had on board BARY's battery *en route* for New-York. She will leave here as soon as she can coal and take in water for her horses.

When we left Pickens, everything was quiet, and up to the 5th of July, no warlike demonstration on either side, had taken place. The interior of the fort seems to be in a complete state; and I am informed that they have a sufficiency of guns *en barbette*. Outside I notice a great change since my previous visit. Three new batteries have sprung up, armed to the teeth. The battery near the fort, on the point of sand looking toward McRae, is called Battery Scott, and consists of two sea-coast mortars, 10-inch; two columbiads, 10-inch, and one rifled cannon, 42-inch. The battery eastward of the fort, is called Battery Cameron, consisting of two columbiads, 10-inch. Under the vigilant eye of Lieut. ROBERTSON, I am certain much good will come thereof. The battery to the east of Cameron, is styled Battery Lincoln, consisting of four 8-inch howitzers, two sea-coast mortars, and one rifled gun, 42-inch.

As concerns the enemy, they have been hard at work. Our people now know that they have eighteen sand batteries; how many more concealed ones they may boast, time alone will solve.

The health of the fort is as good as can be expected, and as yet that scourge which the Secessionists predicted has not made its appearance. The officers, especially those who have of late been promoted, are in good spirits.

The day we arrived at Pickens, the *Vanderbilt*, having arrived the same morning, was quite busy discharging the Zouaves. If the embarking of WILSON'S Regiment was laughable, then their disembarkment was more so. The fort being full, the regiment went into an encampment the first night. One of their Captains, being unruly, was placed in the guard-house, thus introducing a new idea as regards the treatment of a refractory officer. I am informed that they reached Fort Pickens losing only two men on the passage. Of one thing I am certain, the regiment can furnish good material, if Government will furnish the officers to drill them. Already two companies of the regiment have been sent to the fort at Tortugas to relieve Capt. DAWSON's Company, which had been sent to Fort Pickens.

When we left Fort Pickens, the following vessels were off Santa Rosa Island—the United States steamships *Niagara* and *Mississippi*. When we arrived the English war-ship *Jason* was with the fleet, but she left the day following for a cruise; she stopped in to see how effectual the blockade might be. She reports that at every point she has touched she has found the blockade effective. The *Water Witch* acts as blockading vessel to the main passage into the harbor, while the *Wyandotte* is stationed at the passage to the eastward of the island. The *Vanderbilt* and *Cahawba* were engaged in discharging their cargoes. The *South Carolina* was off the fort, she having come up for mails for the fleet off the mouth of the Mississippi. From one of the officers I learn that the report which existed in New-York at the time of our sailing, (*i. e.* that the *Brooklyn* was aground off the Lower Pass,) is unfounded. The *Powhatan* was expected at Pickens, and I am since informed that she has arrived.

While we were at Key West, the *State of Georgia* came in from Fort Pickens for coal for the fleets. She brought up to Tortugas two companies of WILSON's Zouaves, and took on board at Tortugas Capt. DAWSON's Company of Artillery, which company is to be removed to Fort Pickens. The *State of Georgia* left for Pickens on the 7th. I also learned that the steamship *Sumter*, of the Confederate States Navy, (originally the *Habona*,) while the United States steamship *Brooklyn* was in pursuit of an English ship, managed to slip out of the Mississippi River, and is now in the Gulf.

At Key West Secession is dead and buried—thanks to the vigilance of Maj. FRENCH. The United States steam-frigate *Colorado* arrived on the 6th. She is now coaling. On the 8th the *Niagara* came in from Fort Pickens for coal. The *Crusader* is at the Government Dock. The *Wanderer* has just come in from a cruise along the coast. All these vessels will proceed to sea as soon as possible. At present there are two prizes in the harbor, the Mexican schooner *Brilliant* and the bark *M. Sutson*. Four more are hourly expected, all prizes of the steamer *Massachusetts*, off Ship Island.

On the 4th of July the day was observed at Key West. Mr. BOYNTON, the newly appointed District-Attorney delivered a fine oration, which is highly spoken of. In the afternoon the good people of the city were treated to a ride on the short railroad track recently built for transportation of sand for the construction of works appertaining to the fort, and inasmuch as but few of the inhabitants ever saw a locomotive, this was a rare treat. In the evening the officers of the *Crusader* gave a ball—where all the fair ones of the Island passed the most of the night. The health of the Island is excellent, and thus far all our forces South have been extremely fortunate in the absence of epidemics of all kinds.

The arrangements for the transmission of mail matter are now quite good; two fast sailing boats ply between Key West and Havana; two also ply between Key West and Tortugas; and as many of the ships bound to Fort Pickens touch at these points, news is forwarded to Pickens. Thus far we have no privateers, and we are rapidly sinking into the conclusion that they are scarce. OUTIS.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

MEETING OF THE SONS OF MASSACHUSETTS.

The Sons of Massachusetts met at the Astor House, at 9 o'clock yesterday morning, for the purpose of making suitable arrangements to receive the Massachusetts regiments, as they pass through the City from time to time, on their way to the seat of war. Mr. FRANK E. HOWE was appointed Chairman, and Mr. RICHARD D. WARREN, Secretary. In explaining the object of the meeting, Mr. FRANK G. ELDRIDGE stated that before the first regiment from Massachusetts came on, a Committee of the Sons of that State was appointed to receive them, and the duties of that Committee expired really when the regiment had left the City, and it was deemed proper that some permanent arrangements should be made for the future. On motion, William E. EVARTS, M. H. Grinnell, Rev. S. H. Tyng, George C. Ward, Wm. C. Bryant, F. E. Howe, Charles N. Emerson, Frank G. Eldridge, F. A. Farley, and Elisha Bacon, were appointed a General Committee to make proper arrangements for the reception of all Massachusetts regiments that may pass through the City, and a committee of five, consisting of Richard D. Warren, Wm. E. Crocker, Baylis Sandford, John W. Candler, and Frank E. Howe, were appointed to receive the Seventh Massachusetts Regiment on their arrival this morning. The Committee will proceed to Pier No. 18 North River at 5 o'clock, and escort the regiment to the City Hall, where a welcoming address will be made by Richard D. Warren, after which the troops will breakfast at the Park Barracks, and the officers, with the Committee, at the Astor House.

In response to an inquiry of Mr. R. H. JOHNSON, referring to the arrangements made to receive the regiment under command of Col. WEBSTER, the Chairman stated that JAMES T. BRADY was in possession of the flag that was on the *Star of the West*, and which was fired upon when floating over Fort Sumter, and would present it to any Massachusetts regiment that he (Mr. HOWE) might name. Col. WEBSTER's regiment was designated, and it was decided to invite Mr. BRADY to deliver an address on that occasion.

A motion was offered to make Gen. H. WALBRIDGE an honorary member of the General Committee, when that gentleman stated that he had indeed contributed his humble efforts to raise ten regiments from Massachusetts, and also to raise regiments from other States. He did so with the conviction that the noble men of Massachusetts should enter the war fully equipped and provided for in every respect, but he hoped he would not be pressed to accept their kind offer, inasmuch as he was not a son of Massachusetts. His efforts were stimulated by patriotic motives. He happened in Baltimore, about the time the murderous assault was made upon the Massachusetts regiments, and for expressing his abhorrence of that diabolical act, was seized by the authorities and incarcerated for twenty-four hours. He reminded the Police Commissioners at that time that he would be able to invigorate the war, and to what extent he left the people to judge.

The motion was withdrawn and a resolution adopted inviting Gen. WALBRIDGE to participate with the sons of Massachusetts in the reception of the Seventh Regiment this morning.

A resolution was adopted expressing the thanks of the meeting to the Press of this City, for the liberal manner in which the calls of the several meetings, and notices of such proceedings, had been published in their columns without charge.

A vote of thanks was tendered to Mr. F. E. HOUSE, for his able and efficient conducting of the meeting, when the Sons adjourned till to-day.

The following is addressed

To the Sons of Massachusetts, residing in New-York City and vicinity:

At a meeting of the Sons of Massachusetts, held at the Astor House, on Friday, the 12th inst., it being represented that the call for additional regiments from that State had rendered necessary a more permanent organization for their reception here, it was on motion of the Chairman of the former Committee,

Unanimously resolved, That it was expedient to call a general meeting for the purpose of making permanent arrangements for the proper reception of the Volunteer Regiments of Massachusetts, which may pass through this City.

The undersigned, were appointed a Committee to call such meeting. We, therefore, invite all the Sons of Massachusetts, residing in this vicinity, to meet at the Astor House, on Monday, the 15th of July inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of carrying out the objects proposed. It is eminently due to the patriotic soldiery of the Old Bay State, who, emulating the example of their ancestors, have so nobly responded to the call of their country, that their reception here should be worthy of the noble State which they represent, and the cause of the Constitution and the Union to which they have devoted their lives and sacred honor, which has ever been inviolate.

That Massachusetts men may be in nowise behind their brethren of New-England, in the cordial enthusiasm with which they hail and bid God-speed to her soldiery, let there be a rousing gathering of her sons!

WM. M. EVARTS,
MOSES H. GRINNELL,
STEPHEN H. TYNG,
GEO. C. WARD,
WILLIAM C. BRYANT,
FRANK E. HOWE,
CHARLES N. EMERSON,
FRED. G. ELDRIDGE,
FREDERICK A. FARLEY,
ELISHA BACON.

NEW-YORK CITY, July 12, 1861.

DEPARTURE OF THE THIRTY-SIXTH REGIMENT.

The departure of Col. INNES' Regiment, which has hung fire so long on account of the incompleteness of the regiment and its equipment, took place yesterday afternoon. The barge *Poughkeepsie*, with the steamer *S. A. Stevens*, received the regiment on board at their encampment on Riker's Island, and brought them to Pier No. 2 North River, arriving here shortly before 6 o'clock P. M. They were transferred directly to the steamer *Red Jacket*, Capt. ADAMS, and after some slight detention, to allow a portion of the men to have a parting interview with sweethearts and wives, who had come down to bid them adieu, they proceeded directly to Elizabethport, to take the cars of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey. They proceed *vid* Reading and Harrisburgh direct to Baltimore and Washington, without any necessary change of cars. At Baltimore the Colonel of each regiment has his choice between marching his men through the city,—which is sometimes desirable by way of resting them after a long ride,—or of taking the route around the city by the new rails recently laid down for the Government use. Some twenty regiments have now gone to Washington by this route on account of the greater ease and security it affords in the transport of troops. The time occupied is generally about 21 hours. Col. INNES' Regiment goes full, and numbers some excellent officers and men who have seen active service in Mexico and in the Crimea. They are supplied with the Springfield musket of 1849, but are promised rifles when they reach Washington. Some members of the regiment did not come to time, and were left behind. They are ordered to report themselves to the Surgeon, at the Park Barracks, this morning. The names of the officers have already been published.

THE ANDERSON ZOUAVES.

The men of this regiment are anxiously expecting their pay. Many of them enlisted with the understanding that the corps would be accepted, and that they would be in immediate receipt of something for their services. As it is, though the men have been in quarters for the last seven weeks, they have not received a cent. It is time that something should be done for this regiment, and that the men should be properly clothed and equipped. Complaints are reaching us daily that the families of the men who have enlisted in this regiment are being neglected, and it behooves the Union Defence Committee, or those who are in power, to ameliorate the condition of the wives and families of those who are anxious and willing to defend our flag and Constitution.

THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE UNION MEETING.

The meeting advertised to take place at the Merchants' Exchange, yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of expressing sympathy with the Union men of Western Tennessee and Virginia, did not come off. A couple of gentlemen present, however, favored the reporters with copies of resolutions establishing a society in aid of the object named. The names of the Chairman and prominent speakers of the proposed meeting seem to have been used without adequate authority.

TRACTS FOR THE ARMY.

Forty regiments have now been supplied with one thousand of their admirable tracts for soldiers, prepared by the American Temperance Union. But their means are exhausted. It is to be hoped that gentlemen realizing the importance of this work will send in the needful to Dr. MARSH, at No. 10 Park Bank Building. All donations will be gratefully received and acknowledged.

THE CLINTON RIFLES.

Recruiting for this regiment is actively going forward. On Wednesday, 105 men and three officers were accepted, and yesterday, 115 men and one officer from Vermont. Several companies in Rhode Island, St. Lawrence County and other parts, are only awaiting the order for subsistence to proceed to headquarters.

THE DISTRESS AMONG FAMILIES OF VOLUNTEERS

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I observe by the statement of the City Comptroller, contained in your report of the proceedings of the last Common Council, that there is a large unexpended balance of money—some $63,000—still in the hands of the Union Defence Committee. There are cases of great distress among some of the families of volunteers, and it is of vital importance that they should have immediate relief. Shall these poor people starve while thousands of the peoples' money lies unused in the hands of the Committee? BREAD!

A Slave Captain and His First and Second Mates Arrested by the United States Marshal.

Several months ago, it will be recollected that the brig *Wm. R. Kibby* was picked up by a United States vessel off the coast of Cuba, having on board three negro boys, the remnants of a cargo of slaves that had evidently been just landed on the coast. The boys were brought to this City, where they excited considerable attention, and were the occasion of the famous assault of Capt. RYDERS—then, unhappily, Marshal of this District—upon LEWIS TAPPAN, who had called upon the Marshal to make inquiries about the juvenile Africans. The boys have since been sent back to Africa by the Colonization Society, but their captors—the officers and crew of the bark *Wm. R. Kibby*—have hitherto not been heard of since their desertion of their craft on the coast of Cuba, until their arrest by the United States Marshal on Thursday afternoon. The *Wm. R. Kibby* sailed from this port on the 20th of February, 1860, having escaped, as many had doubtless done before her, the *extraordinary* vigilance of Marshal RYDERS, and immediately proceeded to the coast of Africa, where, after being several times suspected and overhauled by United States vessels on that station, she succeeded in making her escape with a cargo of 500 Africans, which she landed, as before mentioned, on the coast of Cuba—overlooking, in the hurry of the landing, the three infantile contrabands which had stowed themselves away in the hold. The captain of this successful slave-cruiser was THOMAS H. BURNS, an American, hailing from New-Orleans, where, as appears from an inspection of his baggage since his arrest, he keeps a respectable bank account. Marshal MURRAY has been on the look-out for him for five weeks past, and on Thursday he succeeded in catching him in Wall-street. On his first arrest the captain attempted to laugh it off as a good joke, but after sleeping a night in the Tombs he seems disposed to regard the matter in a more serious light. Yesterday the Marshal succeeded in arresting the first and second mates of the *Kibby*—the former of whom he found in Water-street, and the latter in the upper end of Cherry-street. The first mate's name is HILDERBRAND, a German, who hails from Antwerp; the second mate is an American named PARTON.

The evidence against them, in possession of the Marshal, is said to be overwhelming, and their chances of escape are exceedingly small. The Marshal declares that he will give no more quarter to slavers than he would to black-snakes, and he is determined, while he holds the office, that, so far as this port is concerned, the business of fitting out slavers shall be stopped. He certainly deserves great credit for the skillful manner in which he has, thus far, headed off their operations, and for his efficiency in securing the arrest of the parties above named.

NEWSPAPER TRAIN TO-MORROW.—A special train will leave New-York on the New-Haven Road to-morrow (Sunday) morning at 4½ A. M., arriving in New-Haven at about 8 o'clock. The Sunday morning edition of the TIMES, with latest intelligence from the seat of war, will be for sale by news-agents at all the stations on the road.

[Advertisement.]

STARTLING! BUT TRUE.—Our soldiers have entered the land of fever, dysentery and cholera. Many a gallant fellow will leave his bones there, who, by the aid of HOLLOWAY'S PILLS and OINTMENT, would have returned to his family strong and healthy. Soldiers, try them!

Flagstaff for Sale, Thirty Feet Long, Good as new. Price, $10. Inquire at the *Times* counting-room.

For Sale—Eight shares in the *World* newspaper. Address B. R., Box No. 2,450 Post-office.

Batchelors' Hair Dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 81 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

Military Shoulder-Brace AND ABDOMINAL SUPPORTER COMBINED. A new and superior article at MARSH & CO.'S Truss Office, No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.

MARRIED.

BLACKBURNE—RIKER.—In this City, on Wednesday, July 10, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. J. D. Rogers, Mr. GEORGE BLACKBURNE, of Newark, N. J., to Miss PAULINE RIKER, of this City.

☞ Newark papers please copy.

HASBROUCK—BILL.—At Newburgh, on Tuesday, July 9, by Rev. John Brown, D. D., ELI HASBROUCK, Jr., to SUSAN RANDOLPH, daughter of Edward Bill, Esq.

IRWIN—RYER.—In Newburgh, on Thursday, July 11, at St. Luke's church, by Rev. Dr. BROWN, JAMES IRWIN, to SARAH J., daughter of the late Samuel R. Ryer, both of New-York.

DIED.

EGLESTON.—In this City, on Friday, July 12, after a short illness, THOMAS EGLESTON, in the 61st year of his age.

Notice of the funeral on Monday.

SMITH.—In this City, on Thursday evening, July 11, after a lingering illness, HARRIET SMITH, the wife of Albert R. Smith.

Her relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Saturday,) July 13, at 1 o'clock, from her residence, 90th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., Yorkville.

☞ California papers please copy.

SHUMAN.—In this City, on Friday, July 12, GEORGE KEITH, youngest son of Amelia K. T. and William C. H. Shuman, aged 8 months.

Funeral services this day, (Saturday,) the 13th inst., at 2½ P. M., from his father's residence, No. 107 East 36th-st.

NORRIS.—In this City, on Thursday afternoon, July 11 after a long and painful illness, borne with Christian fortitude, OLLIE, only daughter of Noah and Sarah A. Norris, in the 23d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 68 47th-st., west of 6th-av., on Saturday, 13th inst., at 8¾ A. M. Her remains will be taken to Elizabeth, N. J., for interment.

EDMONSTONE.—In this City, on Wednesday, July 10, after a lingering illness, in full hopes of a blessed immortality, GEORGE EDMONSTONE, in the 44th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, July 14, at 2 o'clock P. M., from Carmine-st. Church, without further invitation.

DWIGHT.—In this City, on Thursday, July 11, Dr. WILLIAM W. DWIGHT, in the 55th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, together with the medical profession, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 372 4th-st., on Saturday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, without further invitation.

SCHOONMAKER.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, July 10, after a short illness, Mrs. MARGARET SCHOONMAKER, in the 76th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 49 Nassau-st., on Saturday, 13th inst., at 10 A. M., without further invitation.

CAMMANN.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday evening, July 11, ELIZA M., widow of Henry J. Cammann, and daughter of the late John Dunscomb, of Newfoundland.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from Grace Church, Brooklyn Heights, this day, (Saturday,) July 13, at 3 o'clock P. M., without more particular notice.

BADGER.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, July 12, MARTHA BRIDGAM, infant daughter of Luther W. and Jennie K. Badger.

SPRAGUE.—In Tottenville, Staten Island, on Sunday, July 7, suddenly, Capt. ABRAM SPRAGUE, in the 80th year of his age.

QUICK.—At Cold Spring, L. I., on Thursday, July 4, with dropsy of the brain, LULU HUTTON, youngest child of John J. and Margaret A. Quick, aged 2 years, 11 months and 18 days.

HAYES.—In Summit, N. J., on Wednesday, July 10, OLIVER J. HAYES, aged 59 years.

The funeral will take place from the First Dutch Reformed Church, Market-st., Newark, N. J., on Saturday, 13th inst., at 10½ A. M. Trains leave foot of Cortlandt-st., at 9 A. M. His friends, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

SUTER.—In Bergen, Hudson County, N. J., on Friday, July 12, of membraneous croup, ROBERT, son of Robert and Eleanor Suter, aged 1 year, 11 months and 25 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Saturday,) July 13, at 4 o'clock P. M., at the house of his parents in Bergen.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF WOOD, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS, 379.—JULY 12, 1861.
3, 60, 59, 31, 29, 2, 55, 21, 63, 50, 25, 73, 41.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 380.—JULY 12, 1861.
66, 16, 7, 51, 34, 70, 33, 19, 57, 65, 28, 2, 11.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

KNAPP'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT OF ROOTS, FOR MAKING ROOT BEER.

This

SITUATIONS WANTED

FEMALES.

A LITTLE GIRL OF 13 YEARS IS anxious to place herself in a family where she can obtain food and clothing; is willing to help in anything she can do; no wages. Call, or address No. 32 Varick-st.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A first-class cook in a private family; understands all branches of cooking, such as ice-cream, jellies, soups and game, desserts of all kinds, also, bread and biscuit, in the best manner; the best of City reference can be given. Call, for three days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, second floor, front room.

AS COOK.—A GERMAN WOMAN WISHES A situation as cook in a private family; understands all kinds of cooking, meats, soups, game, gravies, &c.; is also a good baker of bread and biscuit, pies, &c.; is willing and obliging; has good reference. Can be seen at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young woman as good plain cook; can make bread, biscuit and pies; best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 192 East 33d-st., between 1st and 2nd avs.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Situations wanted by two young American girls, sisters; one as cook, washer and ironer, and the other as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress; both willing to make themselves generally useful; can come well recommended. Apply for two days at No. 119 West 32d-st.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Two Protestant young women wish situations, in City or country, to do the whole work of a family; one as cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress; both understand their business; are willing and obliging; have good reference; can enter their places this day. Call at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COOK, &c.—A GOOD, HONEST, HARD-working woman wishes a situation; is not afraid of work, and knows how to do it; understands cooking, baking, milking, butter-making, and washing and ironing. Apply at No. 77 Bleecker-st., up stairs.

AS COOK, &c.—A SCOTCH WOMAN WISHES a situation as cook; would assist in washing; good reference; call at No. 118 7th-av.

AS COOK, CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by two respectable young women, sisters; one is a first-rate cook and excellent washer and ironer, the other chamberwork and waiting or would assist with the washing and ironing; they would go a short distance in the country; they can give the best of City reference from their last place. They can be seen until suited at No. 187 east 22d-st., between 1st and Av. A, 3d floor, back room.

AS COOK OR LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY a respectable woman, a situation as good cook or laundress; has good City reference. Call at No. 145 East 24th-st., two pair of stairs up, back room; can be seen for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A hard-working woman wishes a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or general housework; makes excellent bread, and is a good washer and ironer; is very obliging; has the best of City reference; will go to any part of country; wages low. Call at No. 820 Broadway, near 12th-st., this day or Monday.

AS COUNTRY SERVANT.—A HARD-WORKing young woman wishes a situation in City or country; is a good baker of bread and pies and cakes; is also a good washer and ironer; can do up gentlemen's shirts in style; can give the best of reference; can be seen at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

A COUNTRY SERVANT, WITH GOOD references, wishes a situation; understands cooking, baking, butter-making and washing and ironing thoroughly; can enter her place this day. Apply at No. 77 Bleecker-st., three doors west of Broadway; up stairs.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—WANTED, A SITUation for a very smart, capable girl, who understands all kinds of general housework, and is a most excellent washer and ironer; is well recommended, not afraid of work, and would like a place in the avenues or in East Brooklyn. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., 3d door from Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—ANY FAMILY IN the City or country in want of a really smart, capable and well recommended domestic, either to do cooking, washing and ironing, or general housework, can be suited immediately with one that will try to please, and at wages to suit, by applying at No. 113 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—A RESPECTABLE Welsh girl, highly recommended, desires a situation in City or country; is a good cook and baker, excellent washer and ironer; willing to be generally useful; no objection to chamberwork and washing; wages not so much of an object as a good place. Apply No. 378 6th-av.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A situation by a young woman to do general housework; is a good plain cook, good washer and ironer; or would do chamberwork and waiting; is willing to make herself generally useful; no objections to go a short distance in the country; good reference from her last situation. Call at No. 201 28th-st., between 8th and 9th sts., in the rear.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A situation by a respectable girl to do general housework; is honest, industrious, obliging and willing; is a good washer and ironer; kind to children; no objections to the country; good reference. Apply at No. 503 Greenwich-st., private door.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A RESPECTABLE American young woman is desirous of obtaining a situation in some good family to superintend household affairs; can bake bread, cake and pies. Can be seen until engaged, at No. 167 West 20th-st.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A VERY NEAT AND TIDY Protestant young woman wishes a situation as laundress, or as chambermaid and laundress; has lived three years in her last place; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 149 Grand-st.

AS NURSE.—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES TO obtain a situation as nurse or to take the entire charge of an infant. Apply at No. 83 West 28th-st., second floor, front room. Can be seen for two days.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG girl wishes to procure a situation as nurse and to do plain sewing, or as chambermaid and waitress. Can be seen at her present employers, No. 60 East 26th-st., near 4th-av.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation as nurse and seamstress; is capable of taking the entire charge of an infant from its birth, or to do chamberwork and sewing; can be seen at her present employer's, at No. 45 5th-av., until suited.

AS WET NURSE.—A WET NURSE WANTS A situation in a private family; her baby is six weeks old; has no objections to go to the country; best of City reference given. Call, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., at No. 98 Christopher-st., near Bleecker.

AS PARLOR-MAID OR NURSE.—A RESpectable English woman wants a situation for her daughter, 16 years old, as parlor-maid or child's nurse, or would like to wait in a store and make herself useful; she can be seen at her home, 54th-st., first house East of 10th-av., on the north side; no objections to the country.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a competent person; can do all kinds of family sewing, and operate on a Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine; or as nurse and seamstress; no objection to the country; good City reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 31 West 12th-st., near 6th-av.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, BY A NEAT, TIDY girl, with excellent City reference, a situation as regular waitress in a private family, in the country; takes the entire charge of the silver and dining-room; wages, $7. Call or address No. 216 East 23d-st., for two days.

NO CHARGE TO FAMILIES FOR GOOD SERVANTS.—The large institute is offered free to such families where any have joined the army. Good, civil, capable help—Germans, Scotch, English, Irish, &c. No. 138 12th-st., corner of 6th-av. Conducted by respectable Americans.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a single man of long experience in the care and treatment of horses in Europe and America; is a most thorough groom and steady driver; is not afraid of hard work; has the best of City references. Call or address at No. 171 Grand-st., in the harness store, L. D. Will devote the whole of his time to the interest of his employer.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a Protestant of long experience in England and the United States, as coachman; understands everything connected with the care and proper treatment of horses; furnishes the most unexceptionable reference for capability and steadiness. Address J. R., Box No. 220 *Times* Office, or can be seen personally at the office No. 124 4th-av.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a man of first-rate abilities and of long experience in this and the old country; can produce the very best of reference. Address P. H., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—A RESPECTABLE young man desires a situation as coachman and groom; is an excellent groom, driver, and a good milker of cows, and would assist around a gentleman's place. Can give twelve months of good recommendation. Can be seen for two days at Mr. Dunscomb's saddlery and harness store, No. 568 Broadway, or address J. N., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

AS FARMER.—SITUATION WANTED AS farmer by one who understands farming in all its branches, and stock of all kinds, and had the entire charge of a gentleman's place for many years; if any gentleman wants such a man, call at Lovejoy's Hotel, corner of Parkrow and Beekman-st., for M. D., for two days.

AS FARMER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS farmer, by a man who understands farming in all its branches, and the care of stock, and everything that is connected with a farm; he is willing and obliging, and can enter his place this day. Can be seen at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS FARMER.—SITUATION WANTED AS farmer by one who understands farming in all its branches, and stock of all kinds, and had the entire charge of a gentleman's place for many years. If any gentleman wants such a man, call at Lovejoy's Hotel, corner of Parkrow and Beekman-st., for M. D., for to-day.

AS GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—WANTed, a situation, by a young man, as gardener and coachman, or in either capacity; thoroughly understands the business in every department, and not afraid to work; wages no object. Address No. 531 1st-av., for three days, to E. M. Letters from the country punctually attended to.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter, by an Englishman who has just come from the South with the family with whom he has been living with, and has the best of reference. Address C. C., No. 114 6th-av., corner of 9th-st.

EMPLOYMENT IS WANTED BY A THOROugh business man, who has lost all, and will now devote his entire time to the interest of a party wishing a man reliable in every particular. He will go to Europe, through America, California, or to any part of the world, or engage in any business that will pay liberally. The most unexceptionable City references, by addressing H. H. DAVISON, Box No. 162 *Times* Office.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

FINE ORIGINAL OIL-PAINTINGS.

By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, THIS DAY, July 13, at 11 o'clock A. M., at their salesrooms, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, a collection of fine oil-paintings, among which are many originals, bearing the certificates of the artists. Among them will be found:

WINTER SCENE.....by SMETZ
SHEEP.....VAN SEVERDONCK
INTERIOR.....DE BRACKELIER
LANDSCAPE.....ROESSELS
CANDLELIGHT EFFECT.....KERRIMANS

The above are now on exhibition, and will be sold without reserve.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, July 13, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., household furniture, paintings, books, fancy articles, &c., Brussels and ingrain carpets, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, dressing bureaus, wash-stands, hair mattresses, oak dining-tables, bolsters and pillows, rosewood etageres, with mirror back, refrigerators, beds, cane-seat chairs, mahogany sofas and tête-a-têtes, rockers and chairs covered in hair-cloth, rosewood suite covered in green reps, dressing-glasses, &c. Also, a valuable lot of medical and other books, beautifully illustrated, and bound in calf and morocco; oil-paintings, engravings and maps, china, crockery and glassware.

FORECLOSURE SALE OF PROPERTY IN STAMFORD, CONN.—At auction, on WEDNESDAY, 17th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., on the premises, the buildings known as the Stamford Female Seminary with half the lot in Henry-st., about 220 by 140. Also at same time and place, the other half of lot, without any buildings.

The sale will be absolute, and is well worth the attention of any one desirous of establishing a school or large boarding-house. A portion of the money can remain, if desired, at 6 per cent. By order,

W. T. MINOR, President.

STAMFORD, July 10, 1861.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.

BY BANGS, MERWIN & CO., IRVING Buildings, Nos. 594 and 596 Broadway, MONDAY EVENING, July 15, at 7½ o'clock, Private Library of Choice Books, mostly of the best English editions of standard works, in fine condition, and many of them bound in morocco and calf, by Hayday and others, including superbly illustrated books; also, a variety of scarce and choice works. Catalogues are ready, and the books now on exhibition.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—THIS DAY at 11 o'clock, at store No. 141 Broadway, consisting of parlor, chamber, library, and dining-room suites, wardrobes, etageres, sideboards, extension dining-tables, centre-tables, book-cases, and a general assortment of fine furniture. Sale positive.

J. H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 444 Canal-st., bureaus, bedsteads, chairs, tables, sofas, sofa-beds, mirrors, mattresses, feather beds, Brussels, three-ply, and other carpets, wardrobes, oil-cloths, pictures, table linen, kitchenware, &c.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.

THIS DAY JULY 13, AT 1 O'CLOCK, AT their Salesrooms No. 33 Nassau-st., large sale of new and second-hand wagons, top and no-top buggies, rockaways, close carriages, double and single harness, &c.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—A new two-story house, containing 12 rooms, hot and cold water, and every modern improvement, with one and a half acres of land, delightfully situated in West Bloomfield, on Orange Mountain, within one-half of a mile of Eagle Rock, and one-half of a mile of the railroad depôt, and one hour from New-York. Price $6,000. The most desirable place that can be found for the same price in the vicinity of New-York. Possession immediately. Apply to HARRISON & CRANE, West Bloomfield, or address N., Box No. 1,798 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL country seats in New-Jersey, containing about 20 acres of land, situated in Clinton-place, Clinton Township, about 1¾ miles from the City of Newark. Also, the furniture, horses, carriages, harness, farming utensils, cows, swine, &c., &c., &c. Any person wishing a beautiful place, this will be an opportunity seldom met with. For further particulars apply to A. A. HALL, No. 15 Warren-st., New-York; or JOHN DEMPSEY, on the place.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.—PARTIES DEsirous of purchasing or hiring one or more handsome, well-built and roomy, but cheap cottages, with spacious lots, beautifully situated on high ground, in a pleasant village, less than one hour from New-York, can have such erected, deliverable by May 1 next, or sooner, and are invited to examine one proposed as a model, just finished. Part cost could remain on mortgage. Apply at the insurance office, No. 75 Liberty-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villas to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 2 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A FURNISHED cottage at Far-Rockaway, with ice-houses and stables inquire of A. BRADY, No. 247 East Broadway, or BEN. C. MOTT, Far-Rockaway, or E. H. LUDLOW, Pine-st.

TO LET—NEAR PORT RICHMOND, STATEN ISLAND—A first-class house, in perfect order, immediate possession can be given. Inquire at No. 13 Ann-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—SEVERAL VERY PLEASANT rooms can be had, with board, on moderate terms, at No. 48 East 16th-st., near Union-square; the house is finely located; has gas, baths, &c.; terms for two persons, $8 to $12 per week, according to rooms required.

BOARDING.—THE WAVERLEY HOUSE, MADison, Morris County, N. J., is open for Summer boarders. S. D. HUNTING.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—ONE OR TWO gentlemen, or a gentleman and his wife, may find a very pleasant, airy room and an excellent table, hot and cold baths, &c., in the modern brown-stone house, No. 81 Sands-st., six minutes' from Fulton Ferry. Small and select family. Moderate terms. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TO LET—IN SUITE or single, with or without board, to gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen, rooms on second floor, having fine water view, within three minutes' walk of Fulton Ferry. Apply at No. 5 Poplar-st., Brooklyn Heights.

BOARD WANTED IN SOUTH BROOKLYN by a gentleman belonging to the medical profession, for himself and his wife. Two well-furnished rooms of good size, (second floor preferred,) a respectable street, quiet quarters, and a generous table required. Address Box No. 4,246 New-York Post-office, giving an idea of accommodation and terms.

TO GENTLEMEN.—A FINE ROOM TO LET, without board, in a modern house close to the Fifth-av. Hotel, adapted for one or two gentlemen desirous of making a permanent arrangement. Family private. Terms moderate. Apply to No. 1 West 26th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

A LADY, HAVING TAKEN A FIRST-class house in 23d-st., is desirous of letting a portion of it, with board, to families or single gentlemen. Also, a reception-room for a doctor's office. Apply at No. 325 West 23d-st.

NOS. 110 AND 112 EAST FOURTEENTH-ST., near Union-square—elegant rooms, singly or in suites, with board. Terms moderate; houses just repaired and renovated. Apply as above.

NO. 8 WOOSTER-STREET, NEAR CANAL.—Furnished rooms for single gentlemen in a small private family, with breakfast and meals on Sunday, or without meals. References required.

HELP WANTED.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—WANTed, a good cook, washer and ironer; also, a chambermaid and waiter, and to assist in the washing and ironing. Apply, with good City references, at No. 209 East Broadway, after 9 o'clock A. M.; German preferred.

A MAN AND WIFE.—WANTED, TO GO A short distance in the country, a man and wife; the man must be a careful hand over horses, a good vegetable gardener, and willing to be generally useful on a gentleman's place; the woman a good down-stairs domestic, a first-class washer and ironer, and one that understands plain cooking. Apply at No. 378 6th-av.

WANTED—A SERVANT WHO UNDERSTANDS the care of horses; can drive, wait on table; is willing to make himself generally useful, and to wear livery. Apply on Saturday, between 12 and 1 o'clock. C. EDWARDS, British Vice-Consul, No. 17 Broadway.

TO LET.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—NO. 8 TIMES Building. Two parties will retain desk rooms if agreeable, paying nearly one-half the rent. Offices are carpeted. Inquire at the *Times* counting-room.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING.—Apply at the *Times* Office, to GEORGE JONES, or to Room No. 3, to JAMES M. SMITH.

TO LET—"EXCELSIOR COAL YARD," DEgraw-st., Brooklyn; in perfect order, and the most convenient yards in the city. Inquire on the premises.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—A LARGE FURNISHED HOUSE, SITUated in Brooklyn, near 5th-av., with 10 lots of ground all beautifully in flower, and vegetable garden. These premises will be let for six months. Parties desiring to spend the Summer at the North will find this a most desirable location. For particulars, address O. F. OATMAN, *Dispatch* Office, No. 11 Frankfort-st.

FARMS.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR PROPERTY in New-York or Brooklyn, a farm of 80 acres, on east bank Hudson River, two miles above Cold Spring; good house and necessary out-buildings; abundance of fruit; beautiful prospect, and very healthy. Apply to W. C. GODDARD, No. 85 Cedar-st.

FARM FOR SALE—OR TRADE FOR CITY property. For locality, price, &c., apply to JOHN NICHOLLS, No. 183 William-st., corner Spruce.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO HIRE—FOR THE MONTHS OF July, August and September, a furnished house, situated within an hour's ride by steamboat and cars, which can be reached daily. Preference would be given on the Harlem or on the East River side, near the water, and good bathing. Address B. C. A., Box No. 160 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY AND CITY BOARD.—PLACES AND PRICES IN THE COUNTRY.—At Ravenswood, L. I., $8 50 to $5; Patchogue, L. I., $4; children and servants, half price; Plainfield, N. J., $4 50 to $5; Yonkers, N. Y., $6; Harlem, $5, $6 and $7; Bergen Heights, $7; "Orient Point House," L. I., $6 to $7; children and servants half price; Purdy's Station, N. Y., $4 to $7; Darien, Conn., $3 to $4; Madison, N. J., $3 to $5; Milton, N. Y., $4 to $5; Babylon, L. I., $9 to $8; Mott's Dock, L. I., $5; Metuchin, N. J., $3 to $4 50; Glen Cove, L. I., $5 to $7; Jamaica, L. I., $3 50 to $4; Eatontown, N. J., "Buttonwood Cottage," $4 to $7; Sing Sing, N. Y., $6; Port Richmond, Staten Island, $5; Milburn, N. J., a beautiful place, $7; Caldwell, N. J., $2, $3 and $4; Flatbush, L. I., $5; Stepney Dépôt, Conn., $4; Middletown Point, N. J., for children, $2 to $2 50; Madison, Conn., $4; Fort Lee, N. J., $1 50, $3 50, $4; Fort Chester, N. Y., $5 to $6. IN THIS CITY.—Near St. John's Park, Beech-st., $3 to $5; Bleecker-st., $4 to $6; 28th-st., $8. IN BROOKLYN.—Lafayette-av., $5; Oxford-st., $5 to $7; Bedford-av., $1 50 (children) to $5. For further particulars and directions respecting either of the above, apply at the "Board Registry," No. 335 Broadway, New-York. (Room No. 24.) N. B.—Board is yet wanted for several families. A. C. JONES & CO.

COUNTRY BOARD FOR A FEW SELECT City residents can be procured at a very pleasantly located country residence and farm near the Hudson River, 80 miles from New-York City. Ground high, air pure, scenery unsurpassed; communication with City daily by boat; style of living plain and abundant. Terms: adults, $5 per week; children and servants, $3. No objection to invalids or children. Address, for particulars, H. H. H., Box No. 184 *Times* Office.

BOARDING AT ENGLEWOOD, N. J.—A gentleman and his wife, or one or two gentlemen, can obtain board at a large country house, pleasantly situated. The room is on the first floor, very nicely furnished, and opening into a wide hall. Location fourteen miles from Jersey City, on the Northern Railroad. Terms reasonable. Inquire of G. H. KNAPP, No. 328 Broadway.

COUNTRY BOARD AT CHARLESTOWN SPRINGS, MONMOUTH COUNTY, N. J.—The location is beautiful, near a splendid lake and mineral spring, shady and most healthy, and affords good boating, fishing and bathing. Terms for the season reasonable. Address H. H. WALCOTT, Freehold, N. J. References, David Hallis, No. 68 Vesey-st., New-York; Stephen Flock, No. 227 3d-av., New-York.

BOARD NEAR GLEN COVE.—THE SUBSCRIbers have opened their residence at Meadowside, for the reception of Summer boarders. A large farm house, well shaded, with airy rooms, situated near the water, with bathing, &c. Location healthy, surrounded with shady and beautiful walks and drives. Accommodations for horses and carriages. Stage daily to steamer. Address Locust Valley, L. I. W. C. & J. D. FEEKS.

COUNTRY BOARD IN ULSTER COUNTY.—Opposite Poughkeepsie. The house is new and large; the farm is well supplied with all that can make living in the country desirable. The scenery is fine and the climate healthy. Communication direct to New-York. Apply or address JOSHUA BROOKS, New-Paltz Landing, Ulster County, N. Y., or JOHN J. ANGEVENE, No. 2 Wall-st., New-York.

BOARD AT CORNWALL, NEAR NEWBURGH.—A private family, having a number fine large rooms, can accommodate two or three families with good board at moderate prices. The location is unsurpassed. Only a short distance from river. Inquire of C. ROGERS, No. 155 Fulton-st., or on the premises, to E. T. RING. Boats land twice a day from New-York.

BOARD WANTED—IN A COMFORTABLE farm-house, pleasantly located in the hills of Connecticut or Massachusetts; must be well shaded; four good-sized rooms required, for 5 adults, 3 children and nurse. Address H. W., Box No. 1,502 New-York Post-office, with full description and the terms.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED for two or three families at Chester, Conn., one of the most healthy and delightful places on the Connecticut River, a few miles from the Sound, with ready communication with New-York City. For further particulars, inquire at No. 227 Pearl-st.

COUNTRY BOARD AT YONKERS.—SINGle or suites of rooms; location cannot be surpassed for shade and river view; near to cars and steamboat. Price low; cow in the house; boating and bathing. Apply to A. OSTRANDER, No. 1 Park-place, or JAMES YOUMANS, Yonkers.

LAKE MAHOPAC.—SOME DESIRABLE ROOMS, with good accommodation, can be procured, on early application, at moderate charge, in a private boarding-house at this healthy place. Address, for particulars, GEO. H. ANDERSON, Lake Mahopac, or A. H. WARD, Nos. 16 and 18 Chambers-st.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIvate family, in healthy locality, within 1 to 1½ hours of the City, by a family consisting of gentleman and lady, three small children and servant. Must be good substantial fare, and terms moderate. Address, with full particulars, Box No. 2,152 Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENtleman, his wife, two children and nurse, in a private family or on a farm, with good sea bathing, pleasant rooms and good fare, abundance of milk, &c. Best of references given and required. Address City Post-office, Box No. 4,029.

STRAWBERRY FARMS FAMILY HOTEL is now open at reduced rates for board. The locality is one of the most delightful in Monmouth County, N. J., peculiarly adapted for families. For particulars, address W. H. MILLS, No. 638 Broadway, or J. WARREN, Leedsville, N. J.

SUMMER BOARDING AT RIVERDALE.—The house formerly occupied by A. Knight, Esq., fronting the river, ten minutes above the station on the railroad. Accommodations first-class. Reference, Abraham Knight & Sons, No. 7 Coenties-slip.

COUNTRY BOARD IN CHESTER.—A FARM House, near the City and water; must be well-shaded; accommodations for two small families required. Address, stating price and references, F. A. M., Box No. 233 Post-office.

BOARD WANTED—IN A FARM HOUSE FOR gentleman, wife, five children and servant. For the gentleman partial board only. Address F. T., Box No. 167 *Times* Office, stating terms and location.

COUNTRY BOARD.—THREE PLEASANT rooms to let, with board, forty miles from New-York, near Bedford Station. For particulars, address C., Box No. 105 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT A LARGE, WELLshaded farm-house, can be had on moderate terms. Address G. HAWLEY, Hawleyville, Conn.

DRY GOODS.

DAMAGED DRY GOODS.

SELLING OFF

From the recent fire No. 108 6th-av.,

DAMAGED BY FIRE AND WATER,

The whole of which will be sold at an

IMMENSE SACRIFICE,

To effect an entire clearance.

ALSO,

THE ENTIRE VALUABLE STOCK OF SUMMER GOODS

Will be offered at a great reduction in prices, to close them out before the Fall trade commences, affording the best opportunity for bargains in the City.

Particular attention is requested to our stock of

DRESS GOODS OF ALL KINDS,
CLOAKS AND SHAWLS,
LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS AND DRAPERY,
HOSIERY, GLOVES AND EMBROIDERIES,
STRAW BONNETS AND HATS, AND
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,

Of all descriptions. The whole of which has been reduced nearly one-half in price.

TERMS CASH.

Sale EVERY DAY.

NOS. 108 AND 110 6TH-AV.

CHARLES G. HOOK.

MILITARY EQUIPMENTS.

HARRY BURT'S

MILITARY PASTE,

FOR CLEANING BELTS, LEGGINS, TRUNK COVERS AND CANVAS SHOES.

FOR SALE AT

C. H. Moody's, No. 188 Broadway.
L. Brooks & Son, No. 434 Broadway.
S. Cantrell, No. 813 Broadway.
J. Dunham, Court-street, Brooklyn.
B. L. Cornell, Fulton-st., Brooklyn.
W. D. Bigelow, No. 142 Chatham-st.
Wm. Neely, No. 318 Broadway.
G. W. Hallenbeck, No. 16 Bible-house.
E. D. Burt, Washington.
J. F. Pray & Son, Boston.
John L. Moody, Fortress Monroe.

Manufactured and for sale to the trade, by BURT & TERHUNE, No. 27 Park-row.

RUBBER ARMY BLANKETS,

All Sizes and Weights,
REGULATION KNAPSACKS,
OFFICERS' BLUE COATS, &c.,
At Wholesale and Retail, by
RUBBER CLOTHING CO.,
Manufacturers,
No. 201 Broadway, N. Y.

LOST AND FOUND.

COUPONS LOST.—A LETTER, MAILED AT New-Haven, 29th June, directed to H. F. Vail, Esq., Cashier Bank of Commerce in New-York, containing the following described coupons, has miscarried, viz.: 46 coupons of City of New-Haven Bonds, numbered 28 to 47, both inclusive; 55 to 62, both inclusive; 71 to 88, both inclusive, being for $15 each, and due on 1st inst. at Bank of Commerce in New-York. Also, 9 coupons Hartford and New-Haven Railroad Company, payable at Union Bank, New-York, numbered from 407 to 415, both inclusive, for $30 each, due 1st inst. Also, 6 coupons Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, payable at Mercantile Bank, New-York, due 1st inst., numbered 65 to 70, both inclusive, $35 each. Payment of all the foregoing being stopped, all persons are cautioned against negotiating the same. H. TROWBRIDGE'S SONS, New-Haven, Conn.

LOST—IN GOING FROM CORNER OF CHURCH and Chambers-st. to corner Church and Vesey-st., a NOTE, drawn by Lewis, Haviland & Co., to their own order, and indorsed by them, dated May 4, 1861, at eight months, for $1,664. A liberal reward will be paid the finder by leaving it at No. 30 Vesey-st.

MARK BANKS.

FOUND—ON JULY 1, IN BROADWAY, A GOLD HUNTING WATCH and CHAIN. The owner can have the same by calling on Mr. P. T. BERRINGHAM, No. 24 Amity-st., corner of Greene-st., between 2 and 4 o'clock P. M., proving property and paying expenses.

$20 REWARD WILL BE PAID FOR THE recovery of a trunk and contents lost or miscarried on the 1st inst. Said trunk was painted green, with C. M. in black letters on each end. Apply to W. B. LEONARD, No. 5 London-terrace.

TO SPORTSMEN.—FOR SALE—A RIFLE, (single, medium size;) makers, Richardson; case, with Minie bullet-mould, etc., complete. Apply to Mr. JOHN, No. 67 West 28th-st., corner 6th-av.

SUMMER RESORTS.

TAPPAN ZEE HOUSE.

NYACK, ON THE HUDSON.

The spacious edifice of the Rockland Female Institute will be opened as a first-class boarding-house and Summer resort on the 3d of July, for a season of ten weeks. Circulars giving full particulars, plans of house, and time-tables of the Railroads and Steamboats, may be found at the office of the Excelsior Insurance Company, No. 190 Broadway. For board, apply at the house, or address

L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD.

CONGRESS HALL, SARATOGA SPRINGS.

This spacious and pleasantly-located hotel, now greatly improved, is ready for the reception of guests. This Hotel is not surpassed in extent of accommodations by any hotel in the country; the table is furnished in the most bounteous and liberal manner, with all the delicacies of the season.

HASHORN & McMICHAEL, Proprietors.

SEA BATHING.—THE HATHAWAY HOUSE, Deal, N. J., now open for visitors, embraces the unusual combination of ocean beach, with green fields and shady trees. The house is surrounded by shade trees, is in the middle of a farm of about 150 acres, with its highly-cultivated fields, woodlands and meadows, running to the very margin of the sea. Rooms are large and airy. It is easy of access. Steamers leave foot of Robinson-st. for Port Monmouth, connecting with the cars for Long Branch and Deal. For particulars, address WM. HATHAWAY, Deal, N. J., Long Branch Post-office.

SEA BATHING AT LONG BRANCH, N. J.—The undersigned take pleasure in announcing to their numerous friends and the public that the Metropolitan Hotel is now open for the reception and accommodation of visitors. Persons desirous of procuring good board, good bathing and fishing, pleasant drives and easy communication to and from the City, (*via* Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad and steamers *Long Branch* and *Highland Light*, five times daily,) will find this an excellent location. Address N. H. & T. W. COOPER.

LAKE HOPATCONG HOUSE.—LAKE HOpatcong is now open to receive guests. A more quiet and beautiful summer resort cannot be found; only 2½ hours ride by the Morris and Essex Railroad, at the foot of Cortlandt-st., to Drakeville Station, where stages will be in waiting to convey passengers to the House. Terms moderate. RICHARD CARMAN, Proprietor.

SEA-BATHING.—UNITED STATES HOTEL, Long Branch, N. J., will open for the reception of visitors, June 10, 1861; with the enlargement of dining-room, parlor, additional rooms, &c., since last season, will amply accommodate 500 guests. Address

B. A. SHOEMAKER, Proprietor.

PLEASANT VIEW HOUSE, BERGEN POINT, N. J.—A few choice rooms are yet vacant at this beautiful private Summer boarding-house. Apply, on the premises, of JOHN M. ENYARD, Proprietor. Access by steamboats *Red Jacket* and *Wyoming* from Pier 2 North River, and *Thomas P. Way*, foot of Dey-st.

THE RIVER-SIDE HOUSE, RED BANK, N. J.—It is 1¾ hours from New-York by steamboat and railroad from foot of Robinson-st. The situation is entirely healthful, and commands a splendid view of the Navesink River. Terms to suit the times.

C. G. & W. A. FRENCH, Proprietors.

HEATH HOUSE—SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN Springs, New-Jersey, is now open for the reception of company. Application by letter for rooms, will be replied to immediately. D. A. CROWELL, Proprietor.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT BY virtue of a chattel mortgage executed by JOHN D. McCREARY and JAMES A. McCREARY, both of the City of New-York, to CHRISTOPHER R. ROBERT, of said City, dated the twelfth day of April, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, and duly filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York, on the twenty-seventh day of said April, and of which said mortgage true copies, together with statements exhibiting the interest of the mortgage in the said property, thereby mortgaged, were duly filed in the office of said Register, in the years one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, and one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one—according to the statute in such case made and provided, and upon which mortgage default has been made, I shall sell the property therein mentioned and described, viz.: One steam-engine, 20-horse power, large pullies, shaft and fixtures, and steam pipes; one large locomotive boiler, 60-horse power, steam pipes, guages, brickwork and fixtures, pump, water and steam pipes, steam guages and cocks, fire-damper and regulator, blower pulleys and fixtures attached, main shafting, hangers and bolts, pullies and belts in first, second and third stories of Nos. 331, 333, 335 and 337 Stanton-st. Hoisting machines, chains and fixtures, cooper shop machinery, consisting of one large head dresser, 3 jointers, 2 drum saws, 2 circular saws, 3 flatting mills and belts attached, 1 stave shaver, 3 stone mills, fixtures, pullies and belts, 7 Hogardus mills and belts, 2 iron roller mills, 2 off-cisterns, lead and zinc, Croton water pipes and steam heating pipes, 5 large iron tanks, 5 galvanized tanks, 27 tin cans, 8 copper kettles, 2 copper mixing pans, 2 copper floats, 24 iron pots, 2 strainers, 4 sieves, 1 hammer, 3 iron dippers, 2 iron skimmers, 2 ladles, 2 small copper kettles, 3 ink gates, 4 hoppers and slides, speaking-tubes and whistles, nose-pipes, 71 galvanized cans, 20 iron cans, 10 drying dishes, 11 filtering bags, screens in block houses, 10 wood ink tubs, 105 iron tubs, 2 desks, 4 chairs, 1 office clock, clothes hook, ink-stand and books, 2 stoves and pipe, 1 large stove and pipe, 3 rubber springs 5x8, &c., 2 steelyards, 2 platform scales, lot of wrenches, 1 slab and mattle, mortar and pestle, 1 lamp and stand, lot of bottles, 1 thermometer, 2 hydrometers, 39 pallet-knives, 4 copper oil-cans, 11 tin oil-cans, block, 1 fall rope, 1 fall chain, 1 wheelbarrow, 45 brass castings, lot of brass patterns, 1 iron vice, 1 wood vice, 6 hammers, 1 carpenter's bench, chest and tools, lot of pipe tongs, 1 register, case and numbers, lot of handles for ink tubs, 25 cast iron ink boxes, 3 varnish barrels and gates, 8 tin scoops, lot of marking plates and numbers, 2 sets steel numbers, 3 tables, 1 water cooler, bins for colors, 1 oil pump, 1 truck, 1 cart, 1 wagon, 3 harnesses, 1 heavy sled, 1 sleigh, lot of robes, horse cover and blankets, 2 halters, 1 hay cutter, 1 clothes press—at public auction, at the building and premises known as and numbered three hundred and thirty-one, (331,) three hundred and thirty-three, (333,) three hundred and thirty-five (335) and three hundred and thirty-seven (337) Stanton-street, in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, the ninth day of July next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of said day.—Dated New-York, June 29, 1861.

CHRISTOPHER R. ROBERT.

RAYMOND & KNOX, Attorneys for Mortgagee.

The sale under the foregoing advertisement is postponed until the eighteenth (18th) inst., at same place and hour. CHRISTOPHER R. ROBERT.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, ROTUNDA, PARK, } NEW-YORK, JULY 10, 1861.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Five Per cent. penalty will be added on the first day of August next, on all unpaid Croton water rents.

R. C. HANCE, Registrar.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—JA

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

The Union Bank of London, as agents of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free o charge, letters of credit or circular notes of $10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, &c.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York,

Issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the UNITED STATES, CANADA, WEST INDIES, SOUTH AMERICA, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits, for use in Europe, China, &c., &c.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner Pine and Nassau sts.,
NEW-YORK,

Draw at current rates, in sums to suit, on ALSOP & CO., Bankers, San Francisco, Cal. Also purchase San Francisco City and California State Interest Coupons.

SALE OF IOWA STATE STOCKS.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN TO THE STATE OF IOWA OF A SUM NOT EXCEEDING $400,000.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned agents, at the Metropolitan Bank, in the City of New-York, until 12 o'clock M. of Saturday, the 20th day of July next, for loaning to the State of Iowa a sum not exceeding four hundred thousand dollars, being a part of a loan not exceeding eight hundred thousand dollars, authorized by an act passed at the extra session of the Eighth General Assembly, entitled "An act to provide for the issue and sale of State Bonds to procure a loan of money for the State of Iowa, to enable it to repel invasion, and defend itself in war." Approved May 28, 1861.

The sum for which the sealed proposals aforesaid will be received, will fall short of the said sum of $400,000 by the amount of that sum for which bonds may be sold in the State at private sale, at their nominal par value, previous to the 13th day of July, 1861.

The bonds for the sale of which the said sealed proposals will be received, are in the sum of one thousand, or five hundred dollars each, at the option of the party making the proposal, to be expressed in said proposal, signed by the Governor, countersigned by the Auditor and Treasurer, and attested by the great seal of the State of Iowa, with interest coupons attached, signed by the Auditor of State, but not attested by the great seal of the State; providing for the reimbursement of the principal at the expiration of twenty years from the date thereof, and for the payment of interest semi-annually, on the first days of January and July of each year, at the rate of seven per cent. per annum; both principal and interest on said bonds being payable at the Metropolitan Bank, in the City of New-York, but the Governor may cause said payments to be made at any other place in the City of New-York, by giving thirty days public notice of such place, in three newspapers in said City.

The State has irrevocably pledged its faith to provide adequate means to pay the interest on said bonds as the same becomes due, and the principal at the expiration of twenty years, and for that purpose all, or so much as is necessary, of the revenue arising from the entire taxable property of the State, has been and is set apart and pledged for these purposes; and it is made the duty of the Census Board, or other proper officer or officers (which duty, it is provided by law, may if necessary be enforced by mandamus,) to levy in each year a tax sufficient for these purposes, after payment of all expenses of collection.

No tax, it is provided by law, shall ever be levied by the State of Iowa on the stock thereby created nor on the interest which may be payable thereon, and that the value of said stock shall in no wise be impaired by the authority of the State, but it is expressly provided that nothing in said law contained shall be so construed as to exempt from taxation any part of the capital stock of the branches of the State Bank of Iowa.

The one hundred dollar Bonds authorized by said act will be sold, if at all, in the State.

No conditional proposals will be considered. The right is reserved to reject all or any such proposals as shall be considered will promote the best interests of the State.

The terms will be specie, payable in hand on delivery of the Bonds sold to the purchasers.

The proposals will be opened at 12 o'clock M., on the 23d day of July, A. D. 1861, by the undersigned at the place of reception, in presence of such persons as may see proper to be present, and the loan awarded to the best and highest bidders if accepted, on the 15th day of July, A. D. 1861.

Proposals must be addressed under seal to to the undersigned, care of Metropolitan Bank, New-York City, marked "Proposals for Iowa State Loan."

A number of certified copies of the act authorizing said Loan, and of the action of the Board of Commissioners therein provided for, with other documents pertaining thereto, can be found at the Metropolitan Bank in the City of New-York for inspection and examination.

NEW-YORK, June 19, 1861.

JOHN W. JONES, Treasurer of State, } Loan
MATURIN L. FISHER, } Agents.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK,
No. 73 6th-av., corner of Waverley-place.
JULY INTEREST FOR 1861.

The Board of Trustees have ordered Interest to be paid to depositors, at the rate of Five per Cent. per annum, on all sums of five hundred dollars and under, that may be entitled thereto; and Four per Cent. per annum on all sums over five hundred dollars that may be entitled thereto, payable at the Bank during bank hours, on and after

MONDAY, July 15.

Interest not drawn will be placed to the credit of depositors, as principal and draw interest.

The Bank is open daily from 10 o'clock A. M. until 2 o'clock P. M., and on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS from 5 to 7 o'clock P. M.

D. A. CUSHMAN, President.
WASHINGTON R. VERMILYE, } Secretaries.
JOHN S. DICKERSON, }

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st., New-York,

Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of Europe through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples and their correspondents.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

CALIFORNIA AND SAN FRANCISCO.
CITY COUPONS BOUGHT BY
AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
No. 50 Wall-st.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, TREASURY OFFICE, } HARTFORD, July 6, 1861.

SALE OF STATE STOCKS.—SEALED PROposals for the purchase of $800,000 of the Bonds of the State of Connecticut will be received at the office of the Treasurer, in the City of Hartford, until the 20th day of July, when such proposals will be opened and the Bonds awarded to the highest bidders. No bid will be accepted at less than the par value of the Bonds. All proposals must be accompanied by certificates of deposit or certified checks on solvent banks in the States of Connecticut or Massachusetts, or in the City of New-York, of 5 per cent. of the amount bid for to be held as security for the faithful fulfillment of the bid, which will be returned to unsuccessful bidders, and payment or one-third of the amount awarded will be required at the Treasurer's office within 10 days after notice of acceptance, and the remainder at the option of the purchaser before Sept. 1, in funds current in New-York and Boston.

The Bonds will be in denominations of $100, $500, and $1,000 each, payable upon order of the General Assembly at any time after the expiration of 10 years, with six per cent. coupons, payable in January and July, at the Treasurer's office.

The State has no public debt, and the full payment of the $2,000,000 now authorized by act of the General Assembly would require a tax of less than one per cent. on the Grand List of the State.

EZRA DEAN, Treasurer of State.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, July 11, 1861.

THE DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY notified that interest, at the rate of FIVE PER CENT. PER ANNUM, on all sums of FIVE DOLLARS and upward, and not over FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS, and FOUR PER CENT. PER ANNUM on all sums over FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS, which have been deposited at least three months previous to the 1st inst., will be allowed to the Depositors, payable on and after MONDAY, the 15th inst., in accordance with the provisions of the by-Laws. All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest accordingly from the 1st inst.

This Bank is open for business daily from 10 to 2 o'clock, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings, from 5 to 7 o'clock, at No. 130 Bowery. By order of the Trustees.

THOMAS JEREMIAH, President.
G. H. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, BUFFALO, July 10, 1861.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., New-York, until the 13th inst., at 12 o clock M., for the taking of the whole or a part of $86,000 Buffalo City Special Loan Bonds, bearing date July 1, 1861, payable in one, two, three, four and five years, with semi-annual interest, at the Banking office of said Duncan, Sherman & Co. Parties will be required to pay the accrued interest, and proposals will state what premium, if any, will be paid. Bonds are $1,000 each, and will not be sold at less than par.

ALONZO TANNER, Comptroller.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 Warren-st.—The Trustees of this institution have directed that interest at the rate of Six (6) per Cent. per annum on all sums of $500, and Five (5) per Cent. on all sums up to $1,000, and (Four (4) per Cent. over that amount, to be paid to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after MONDAY, the 15th day of July next. All interest not withdrawn will draw interest as principal.

JOHN CASTREE, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION, } NEW-YORK, July 10, 1861.

INTEREST NOTICE.—DEPOSITORS ARE HEREby notified that the usual semi-annual interest on deposits entitled thereto, at the rate of Six Per Cent. per annum on sums not exceeding $500, and Five Per Cent. over $500, will be paid on and after Monday, 15th inst.

FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Secretary.
PETER CUMMING, Accountant.

$5,000 WANTED FOR ONE YEAR, UPON the security of a first-class harbor steamboat, worth at least three times that amount, and entirely free from incumbrances. The responsibility of the borrowers will be satisfactorily shown, and a liberal commission allowed. F. C. BOWMAN, No. 112 Broadway.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK—NO. 13 AVENUE A, between 1st and 2d sts. Open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and 5 to 7 P. M. Deposits made on or before July 20, will bear interest from July 1. Six per cent. interest allowed. GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SAMUEL A. BENCE, Secretary.

SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Coupons due 1st of July, 1861, on the First Mortgage Bonds of that Company, will be paid on and after that date at the office of
SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD.

NEW-YORK STATE SEVEN PER CENT. Loan, due in 1870, interest payable quarterly; also, United States Treasury Notes, for sale in amounts to suit, by THOMPSON BROTHERS, No. 2 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
CORNER THIRD-AV. AND 26TH-ST.
CHARTERED 1854.

Six per cent. interest allowed on all sums from one to one thousand dollars.

ALL DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE 20TH JULY WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JULY 1.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3 o'clock; also, on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
STEPHEN S. CHILDS, Secretary.

ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY.—THE ERIE Railway Company is now organized, and ready to issue the new certificates as called for and assessments paid. The time for becoming parties to the contract for purchase of the road will expire on the 28th day of July next, and no exchange of stock, bonds, debts or claims of the old Company will be made into new stock in the new Company after that day. The trustees have decided to make an assessment of two and one-half dollars per share on the new common stock and preferred stock, payable on delivery of the new certificates. There will be no assessment on the fractional parts of preferred shares.

Scrip receipts will be issued for the assessments, redeemable, with interest, at the office of the company in New-York, from the first net earnings of the road, before the payment of dividends on the preferred stock. All assessments on the trustees' scrip already issued, remaining unpaid on the 28th of July, will be charged with interest from that day.

The holders of fourth mortgage coupons now in arrear, and the holders of fifth mortgage coupons now in arrear, or to mature June 1, 1861, on surrendering them to the trustees, will be entitled to interest from May 1, 1861, on the amount surrendered, the directors of the Erie Railway Company having resolved to pay interest from that day on all fourth and fifth mortgage coupons, now or hereafter surrendered to said trustees. Such unsurrendered coupons will also be received in payment of assessments on the stock, if desired.—May 1, 1861.

HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST.—Interest allowed at the rate of Six per Cent. on sums from $1 to $500, and Five per Cent. to $1,000, and Four per Cent. on sums over that amount. Deposits made on or before the 13th or July will draw interest from the 1st. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. Also on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evenings, from 4 to 7 P. M. JOHN CASTREE, President.

VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE
CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 18 Wall-st.

Cash Capital	$500,000 00
Assets, July 1, 1861	1,061,135 98
Liabilities	16,188 02

☞ The Directors of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of
35 PER CENT TO ITS CUSTOMERS,
Upon the premiums earned during the year ending 1st inst., on all policies entitling the holders to participate in the profits of the Company's business, and Scrip will be issued on the 10th September to Policy-holders, for the amounts to which they are respectively entitled, and upon the same day, SIX PER CENT INTEREST will be payable upon the outstanding Scrip issued by the Company.

A semi-annual Cash Dividend of SEVEN PER CENT. will be paid to the Stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after Monday, 15th inst.

NEW-YORK, July 11, 1861.

The Company continues the business of INSURANCE on favorable terms.

GEO. T. HOPE, President.
H. H. LAMPORT, Secretary.
CYRUS PECK, Ass't Secretary.

DIVIDENDS, JULY, 1861.

MARKET FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
No. 37 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK, July 9, 1861.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Scrip Dividend of

FORTY-FIVE PER CENT

On the premiums on the policies written with the participation provision, and marked off during the year ended 30th June ult. The Scrip to be ready for delivery on and after Aug. 1.

The Board also declared

SIX PER CENT

Interest on the outstanding Scrip of the Company, to be paid on and after 15th instant.

And a Semi-Annual Dividend of

SIX AND A HALF PER CENT

On the Capital Stock of the Company, payable on demand.

☞ The First Division of Profits, July, 1860, was 33½ per cent.

The Assets of the Company on the 1st instant amounted to	$278,792
Net Surplus (estimated) to	$50,379

ASHER TAYLOR, President.
H. P. FREEMAN, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.
COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 10 Wall-st.

The Directors of this Company have this day declared an interest dividend of Three and One-half Per Cent. out of the earnings of the last six months—payable on and after the 15th inst. The Transfer Books will be closed until that date. JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, July 9, 1861.

RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 8 Wall-st., } NEW-YORK, July 3, 1861.

DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Eight (8) Per Cent., payable on demand. W. E. CAREY, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS & CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO., } CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 10, 1861.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THIS COMPANY HAVE declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per cent., payable on the first of August next. Stockholders registered on the New-York books will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company, No. 45 Wall-st. Transfer books will be closed on and from the 15th instant to Aug. 1 inclusive. By order of the Board.

T. F. HANDY, Treasurer.

BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, } NEW-YORK, July 3, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of this Bank have this day declared a dividend of Five (5) per cent., on the Capital Stock out of the profits of the last six months, payable to the shareholders on the 15th July.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 8th until that day. R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, } NEW-YORK, July 1, 1861.

DIVIDEND NO. 10.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIdend of Three per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank, out of the earnings of the past six months, has been declared and made payable to the stockholders on and after the 8th inst., until which time the transfer books will be closed. JAMES BUELL, Cashier.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF DIrectors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a Dividend of Three per Cent. on the capital stock of the Bank for the current six months, payable to the stockholders on and after July 1. The transfer books will be closed from this date until July 5.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE ÆTNA FIRE INS. CO. OF NEW-YORK, } No. 56 Wall-st., July 9, 1861.

THIRTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Interest dividend of Three and a Half (3½) per cent., payable on the 15th instant.

LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Secretary.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, } NEW-YORK, July 2, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have declared a Dividend of Three Per Cent. out of the profits of the past six months, payable to the stockholders on the 8th inst.

GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

OFFICE WILLIAMSBURGH GAS LIGHT COMPANY, } BROOKLYN, N. Y., July 8, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Five per cent. has been declared payable on and after MONDAY next, July 15. The transfer books will be closed from July 8 to July 15, inclusive.

C. F. BLODGET, Secretary.

EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, } No. 54 WALL-ST., July 1, 1861.

TWENTIETH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF Directors have this day declared the usual Semi-annual Dividend of Seven per Cent., payable on demand.

WM. A. BURTIS, Jr., Secretary.

EAST RIVER BANK.—DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have declared a Dividend from the profits of the last six months of Three and a Half per Cent., payable on and after July 15. The transfer books will be closed from the 5th to the 15th, inclusive.

By order. W. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

THE METROPOLITAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, } No. 108 Broadway, NEW-YORK, July 9, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a semi-annual interest dividend of Three-and-a-half per Cent., payable on demand. E. STANSBURY, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADER'S FIRE INS. CO., } No. 48 Wall-st., Bank of New-York Building.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Ten Per Cent., payable on and after the 10th inst.

NEW-YORK, July 2, 1861. JAMES R. LOTT, Sec'y.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, } NEW-YORK, July 3, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Seven (7) Per Cent. has been declared this day, payable on demand. JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

PARK FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 237 BROADWAY, } NEW-YORK, July 1, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Seven (7) Per Cent. has been declared payable on demand. WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

FARMERS' BANK OF KENTUCKY.—DIVIDEND.—The Farmers' Bank of Kentucky has declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FOUR PER CENT., payable to the New-York Stockholders, on demand, at the Bank of America.

STANDARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 50 Wall-st., New-York, July 9, 1861.—A Dividend of Five per Cent. has this day been declared, payable on demand. WILLIAM M. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

BANK OF KENTUCKY.—DIVIDEND—THE Bank of Kentucky has declared a semi-annual dividend of Four Per Cent., payable to the New-York Stockholders, on demand at the Bank of America.

DENTISTRY.

THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST DENTAL establishment in the U. S. N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., Dentists, 376 Grand-st., N. Y., and 237 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, insert full or partial sets of teeth on their improved atmospheric pressure plates, without extracting the roots. On platina or gold, $25; silver or rubber, $18.

MEDICAL.

HELMBOLD'S
GENUINE PREPARATION:

HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for the Bladder.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for the Kidneys.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for the Gravel.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for the Dropsy.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Nervousness.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Loss of Memory.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Dimness of Vision.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Difficult Breathing.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Weak Nerves.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for General Debility.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Universal Lassitude.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Horror of Disease.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Night Sweats.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Wakefulness.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Dryness of the Skin.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Eruptions.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Pain in the Back.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Heaviness of the Eyelids, with Temporary Suffocation and Loss of Sight.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Mobility and Restlessness, with Want of Attent on and Horror of Society.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Obstructions.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for excesses arising from Indiscretion, and all Diseases of
FEMALES—FEMALES—FEMALES
FEMALES—FEMALES—FEMALES
FEMALES—FEMALES—FEMALES
OLD OR YOUNG, SINGLE, MARRIED OR CONTEMPLATING MARRIAGE.
TAKE NO MORE PILLS,
TAKE NO MORE PILLS,
THEY ARE OF NO AVAIL.
THEY ARE OF NO AVAIL.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
IS THE VERY BEST
REMEDY IN THE WORLD

For all complaints incident to the sex, whether arising from Indiscretion, Habits of Dissipation, or in the
DECLINE OR CHANGE OF LIFE.
SEE SYMPTOMS ABOVE.
NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.
TAKE NO MORE BALSAM, MERCURY, OR UNPLEASANT MEDICINE FOR UNPLEASANT AND DANGEROUS DISEASES.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
CURES
SECRET DISEASES,

In all their stages, At little expense.
Little or no change of diet; No inconvenience AND NO EXPOSURE.

Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU, for excesses arising from habits indulged in
BY YOUNG AND OLD,
BY YOUNG AND OLD,
BY YOUNG AND OLD,
BY YOUNG AND OLD,
BY YOUNG AND OLD,

And from diseases arising from habits of dissipation. It removes all improper discharges, and will restore the patient in a short time to a state of health and purity.

Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU for diseases and affections of the most distressing character.

Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU for all affections and diseases of the
URINARY ORGANS,
URINARY ORGANS,
URINARY ORGANS,
URINARY ORGANS,

Whether existing in
MALE OR FEMALE,
MALE OR FEMALE,
MALE OR FEMALE,
MALE FR FEMALE,

From whatever cause originating, and no matter of
HOW LONG STANDING.
HOW LONG STANDING.
HOW LONG STANDING.
HOW LONG STANDING.

Diseases of these organs require the aid of a diuretic to strengthen and invigorate the system.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
IS THE GREAT DIURETIC,

and a positive and specific remedy for diseases of the
BLADDER, KIDNEYS,
GRAVEL, DROPSY,
ORGANIC WEAKNESS, ABUSE,
Syphilitic and Venereal Diseases.
FEMALE COMPLAINTS.

HELMBOLD'S BUCHU is safe and pleasant in taste and odor, but immediate in its action.

Personally appeared before me, an Alderman of the City of Philadelphia, H. T. HELMBOLD, Chemist, who being duly sworn, does say that his preparation contains no narcotic, mercury, or injurious drugs, but is purely vegetable.

H. T. HELMBOLD, Sole Manufacturer.

Sworn and subscribed before me, the 23d day of November, 1854. WM. P. RIBBARD, Alderman.

Price $1 per bottle, or six for $5, delivered to any address, name, initial, hotel, store or express office.

HELMBOLD'S
EXTRACT BUCHU.

Is accompanied by reliable and responsible certificates from Professors of Medical Colleges, clergymen and others. Prepared by

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PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 12.

Mr. WILSON, of Mass., introduced a bill relative to the Sanitary Commission. Referred to the Military Committee.

Mr. WILSON gave notice that he should introduce a bill authorizing the National Government to take personal property in the rebel States, where the owners have been found in rebellion against the Government.

Mr. WILSON offered a resolution that the Judiciary Committee inquire what legislation, if any, is necessary to restrict the sale of spirituous liquors in the District of Columbia while the soldiers are here. Agreed to.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Ohio, offered a resolution asking the Secretary of War to inform the Senate whether any contracts have been made except by the regular officers, Commissary or Quartermaster, and if so, to lay them before the Senate. Agreed to.

Mr. SAULSBURY, of Delaware, offered a resolution proposing amendments to the Constitution, for a peaceful adjustment of the present difficulties, which was ordered to be printed. The proposed amendments to the Constitution are simply the old Crittenden resolutions of compromise.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, presented a memorial from the citizens of Massachusetts, asking Congress to sanction the Sanitary Commission; also, to provide a Sanitary Board to go with each large body of troops.

Mr. SUMNER also presented a petition from the citizens of Massachusetts, asking Congress to remove all cause of war, which, in view of the petitioners, is the continued permission of Slavery.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, presented a bill to establish an armory at Rock Island, Ill. Referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, reported back the bill to alter and regulate the Navy rations. Passed.

Mr. HALE also reported the bill to provide for assistant Paymasters. Passed.

Mr. WILSON moved to reconsider the vote by which the bill to authorize the employment of volunteers, was passed. Agreed to.

Some amendments were made. One was, providing for volunteers to serve three years.

The amendment to increase the salary of the Chaplain, led to considerable discussion, but passed.

The bill was then passed—yeas 35, nays 5. Messrs. Breckinridge, Johnson of Missouri, Polk and Powell, voting in the negative.

Mr. FOOT, of Vermont, presented what purported to be the credentials, from the Governor of Kansas, of FREDERICK P. STANTON, as Senator, in the place of Mr. LANE.

Mr. LANE, of Kansas, said that th's looked like an attempt to bury a man before he was dead. He had been employed in raising a Brigade in Kansas, and when full, if the Brigade desired, he would take charge of the Brigade, and he then would surrender his certificate, not to the Governor, who was a stated by a hostile feeling, but to the people of Kansas. He wanted the people of Kansas to select a successor and when that was done there would be a man on the Senate floor true to the Union and to the cause of human freedom.

The papers were referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. BROWNING offered a resolution that the Secretary of the Treasury pay the representative of STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS the amount of salary due him at the time of his death.

The House bill, relating to the further collection of imports, was passed.

The Force bill was then taken up. After considerable discussion Mr. SAULSBURY moved to refer the bill to the Committee on Judiciary.

The bill was passed—Yeas, 36; Nays, 6. Messrs. Breckinridge, Bright, Johnson of Missouri, Kennedy, Polk and Powell, voting in the negative.

On motion of Mr. WILSON, the bill for the better organization of the military establishment was taken up.

An amendment was passed providing for the Superintendent of the Military Academy to be selected from the Army, Engineer, Topographical, or Ordnance Corps.

An amendment was adopted, increasing the Army rations, providing for 22 ounces of bread or flour, instead of 18; one pound of hard bread; fresh beef, instead of salt, when required; beans and rice, potatoes, when practicable, three times a week; when not practicable, other food equivalent in value.

Mr. HARRIS offered an amendment, that when the Cadets of the Military Academy be reported deficient in conduct or duty, and discharged, they shall not be returned or reappointed, except on the recommendation of the Academic Board.

Mr. HALE proposed to add, "or appointed to any place in the Army."

Messrs. WILSON, TRUMBULL and NESMITH spoke against such addition.

Mr. FESSENDEN moved to modify Mr. HALE's amendment so as to read, "Not appointed to any place in the Army before his class left the Academy and received his commission," which was accepted.

The amendment as amended, was adopted.

Mr. WADE would strike out the eleventh section, which provides that the President may fill vacancies in the Military Academy, and in addition two cadets from each State to be appointed by Senators.

Mr. RICE moved to strike out that portion giving the President power to fill vacancies.

After debate, Mr. RICE withdrew his motion, and the motion to strike out was carried.

Mr. GRIMES moved to strike out of the fifth section that portion adding, "By the promotion of officers to the Engineer corps."

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 12.

The following are the Select Committees announced:

To inquire and report relative to the establishment of a National Armory west of the Alleganies—Messrs. Moorehead, McClernand, Bingham, Kellogg of Michigan, Stratton, Delano, Rollins of Missouri, Vandever, Wallace.

The Select Committee to inquire into the subject of Army Contracts—Messrs. Van Wyck, Washburne, Holman, Fenton, Dawes, Steele of New-Jersey, Jackson.

On the Pacific Railroad—Messrs. Curtis, Campbell, Mallory, Blair, Cox, Webster, Franchot, Arnold and Thayer.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio, offered a preamble substantially as follows:

Whereas, It is rumored that Messrs. Gilman Marston, of New-Hampshire; James E. Kerrigan, of New-York; Charles J. Biddell, of Pennsylvania, Edward McPherson, of Pennsylvania, and Samuel R. Curtis, holding seats in this House, have been sworn into military service, under the authority of the United States, and whereas James H. Campbell, of Pennsylvania, has also been admitted on the floor of the House, (he holds a military commission,) therefore

Resolved, That the Committee on Elections be instructed to inquire and report without unnecessary delay, whether the gentlemen above named, or any of them, claiming seats here, and at the same time holding military office under the authority of the United States, are Constitutionally disqualified from being members of this House while holding such military commissions.

Mr. LOVEJOY, of Ill., desired the resolution to lie on the table.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM said two similar cases have heretofore been decided by the House, and it was determined that they were disqualified as members, owing to their military commissions. He did not wish to trespass on the patience of the House by elaborating remarks at this time; but this being a grave matter, involving a Constitutional question, it should be investigated.

Mr. MCKNIGHT, of Pa., wanted an amendment made, to insert Mr. VALLANDIGHAM's name in the resolution; for after the gentleman's speech on Wednesday the Committee on Elections ought to examine Mr. VALLANDIGHAM's credentials to ascertain whether or not he was accredited to the wrong Congress.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM replied that if the gentleman wanted any personal controversy with him he could have it elsewhere wherever and whenever he should decide. He came into the House to abide by the rules and usages of decorum, and did not mean to violate them.

Mr. MCKNIGHT—Neither did he mean to violate decorum.

There were cries of "Order" during this spirited colloquy.

Mr. CAMPBELL, of Pennsylvania, said: As for himself, whose name was mentioned in the resolution, he held his seat here by virtue of the confidence of the people of the Eleventh Congressional District of Pennsylvania; his commission as Colonel was under the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. He held no two offices under the National Government. He had taken the oath of allegiance, and to support the Constitution as Mr. VALLANDIGHAM did, and in this respect they were even. This matter did not rise to the dignity of a legal question. If this House should decide there was any conflict of commissions in his case he would resign his seat here and follow the flag of the country in the open field wherever it may be. [Applause.]

Mr. BINGHAM, of Ohio, did not understand Mr. CAMPBELL to say he held a commission under the National Government, and therefore did not understand the facts to be as stated in the resolution.

Mr. CURTIS, of Iowa, as his name was in the resolution, made a few remarks showing that his position as a member of the House of Representatives, and a military officer, were not incompatible. He held his military commission under the State of Iowa. He asked Mr. VALLANDIGHAM whether he, too, was not an officer of militia.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM replied in the affirmative.

Mr. CURTIS—Then you would not fall into the ranks if the defence of Ohio required it?

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM—Unquestionably I would; but in that case I would first resign my seat here.

On motion of Mr. KELLOGG, of Illinois, Mr. VALLANDIGHAM's resolution was tabled, by 92 against 51.

On motion of Mr. OLIN, of New-York, a resolution was adopted requesting the Attorney-General to lay before the House a copy of his opinion, referred to in the President's special message.

The resolution was amended at the instance of Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, so as to call for a report in relation to the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*.

The House took up and merely read through the bill making appropriations for the legislative, executive and judicial expenses; also, the bill making appropriations for certain civil expenses, and then passed both of them.

On motion of Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri, the House went into Committee of the Whole on the bill to authorize the employment of volunteers to aid in suppressing rebellion and defending the Government of the United States.

The President is authorized by the bill to accept the service of volunteers, either cavalry or infantry, as he may deem proper, to the number of 500,000; and to pay the expenses of the same, five hundred millions of dollars are appropriated.

Mr. ALLEN, of Ohio, desired to amend, so as to limit the acceptance of the volunteers to one year, believing that the rebellion can be put down in less than three years. He expressed perfect willingness to vote twice the amount of money and number of men mentioned in the bill, if necessary, to secure the enforcement of the laws, and suppress the present revolution.

Mr. BLAIR said: The President may, by the terms of the bill, accept the services of volunteers for one, two, or three years, but not exceeding three years, and all may be disbanded if the war is sooner concluded.

Mr. COX, of Ohio, supposed that there was some reason for proposing a larger number of men and a greater amount of money than the President recommended, and he would like to know what it was.

Mr. BLAIR responded, that in order to suppress rebellion the Committee on Military Affairs were not only disposed to grant what was asked, but to provide for all emergencies during the recess of Congress.

Mr. PENDLETON, of Ohio, was for supporting the honor and dignity of the country within the limit of the Constitution, and which a reasonable necessity demands. But he was utterly opposed to any measure which forces on the Administration more men and money than the exigencies of the service require. He was opposed to the increase of the regular Army, when it was apparent that volunteers are the proper force to suppress rebellion. He was opposed to bills of indemnity to cover up the acts of the Administration, rather than to relieve the country of embarrassment.

Mr. BLAIR briefly replied, saying that the estimates not only covered the volunteers, but the additional regular troops. Congress might not deem it necessary to grant the latter. He repeated that it was the duty of Congress to provide such forces as may possibly be required after Congress shall have adjourned.

Mr. DIVEN, of New-York, was willing to vote for the proposed bill, as large armies would be required at Pensacola, Charleston and other rebellious places in our Confederacy. He for one responded to the sentiments the gentleman from Pennsylvania (HICKMAN) expressed yesterday. If half a million of men were not sufficient, he would vote for a million. He had confidence in the President and his advisers, and would give to him the broadest discretion.

Mr. MCCLERNAND, of Illinois, would give the President all the men and all the money that he asked, and would do this on the ground that the Administration is better acquainted than the House are with what is required. He, (MCCLERNAND) however, would hold the President responsible for the expenditure of the money and the successful use of the military forces.

Mr. MOOREHEAD, of Pennsylvania, wanted the bill to stand as reported by the Committee. He was opposed to the proposed reduction from 500,000 to 400,000 men. He expressed his confidence in the Administration and the old chieftain who controls and directs the war movement. They would not spend a dollar or employ a man more than would be necessary to put down rebellion, and down it must go.

Mr. HARDING, of Kentucky, was in favor of giving any amount of money and any number of men to support, maintain and defend this Government—but he was against voting more than was necessary. He was decidedly and unconditionally in favor of defending and supporting the Government, the best Government the world ever saw, and the last hope of free government on this continent; but, at the same time, he was against the subjugation of the Southern States. He, however, did not understand this bill to look to such subjugation, but to the support and maintenance of the Government. Though he and his colleagues come from Kentucky, they represented as loyal a set of Union men as were to be found in any part of the United States; but they were opposed to subjugation. He was anxious to do all he could to save Kentucky from the horrors of civil war, and as a peaceful solution of our difficulties, he briefly advocated the Crittenden plan of compromise.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM proposed an amendment to the bill, namely: That before the President shall have the right to call out more volunteers, he shall appoint some Commissioners to accompany the Army on its march, to receive and consider such propositions, if any may be submitted from the Executive of the so-called Confederate States, or any one of them, looking to a suspension of hostilities, and the return of said States, or any of them, to the National Constitution and authorities. Mr. VALLANDIGHAM alluded to the fact that when Utah was in rebellion three Commissioners were appointed to accompany the Army which moved into that Territory, and certainly the case now presented was one of far greater importance to the whole country. The Army now should go forth with the sword in one hand and the olive branch in the other. He offered the amendment in good faith, and for the purpose of ascertaining whether there was a disposition here to listen to terms of accommodation. He would vote just as many men and as much money as was necessary to protect and defend the National Government. It was against aggressive and offensive warfare that he raised his voice.

Mr. WRIGHT, of Pennsylvania, said that he was opposed to the amendment.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM to Mr. WRIGHT—Are you opposed to the return of the seceded States?

Mr. WRIGHT replied that he was not.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM further asked: If the seceded States desire to return without fighting or striking another blow, did the gentleman intend that they should stand up and be compelled to receive our shot, the edge of the sword, and the point of the bayonet?

Mr. WRIGHT replied: When these, who are fighting under the standard of rebellion, lay down their arms, and sue for peace and surrender their leaders, then he was for peace—[applause]—and not otherwise. It was not his purpose to regard this as a war of subjugation. The march of the Army of the loyal States was to defend the integrity of the Government, not to rob Southern men of their property, or interfere with the negro question, and so long as the object and design was to preserve the integrity of the Union, he was opposed to any proposition for peace while those men hold arms in their hands. Without saying anything about the Commissioners who accompanied the Utah army he alluded to the fact that Commissioners went with the army into Mexico. Why did he (WRIGHT) justify that? Because that was a conflict between two independent nations. The present war was raised by members of our own household—those who by their rebellious acts had produced want and almost famine and paralyzed the pursuits of industry. He wanted to subjugate traitors that patriots may live, and that the laws may be supreme.

Mr. HUTCHINS, of Ohio, moved an amendment to Mr. VALLANDIGHAM's proposition, to read, that the war be vigorously prosecuted to the effectual putting down of the rebellion.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM said that the character of his colleague's amendment would be well understood to be the prosecution of a vigorous war against innocent men, who are seeking to return to the authority of this Government.

Mr. HUTCHINS' amendment was agreed to, and Mr. VALLANDIGHAM's proposition, as thus modified, rejected.

Mr. DIVEN offered an amendment that the officers to be appointed to the forces authorized by this bill be selected from persons educated at West Point, or from persons who have served in the regular Army not less than five years. He said, in the course of his remarks, this war was to maintain the integrity of the Constitution and not trample on the rights of the States. Those rights must be held inviolate forever, or the fair fabric of the Union must crumble into dust.

Mr. WICKLIFFE, of Kentucky, returned his thanks to Mr. DIVEN, not only for the amendment he had offered, but for the sentiments he had avowed. The only security against disunion is the preservation of the Constitution and the sacred rights of the States by intelligent officers at the heads of regiments and brigades. He was as much against political generals as he was against political partisans.

Mr. SHERLABARGER, of Ohio, moved to amend Mr. DIVEN's amendment by adding, "or who shall have been in actual service, and in war shown efficiency and capacity for such command." He briefly advocated his proposition, which, together with Mr. DIVEN's amendment, was rejected.

Various amendments were made, but the prominent features were retained, including the giving authority to the President to accept the services of 500,000 volunteers.

Mr. BURNETT, of Ky., offered a proviso, that the military force hereby provided, shall not be employed in subjugating and holding as a conquered province any Southern State, lately one of the United States.

The question was taken, and the proviso rejected.

Mr. HICKMAN, of Pennsylvania—I am in favor of the amendment for increasing the amount of money and number of men, not because I believe that the lesser number would not be sufficient for the work on hand, but because I prefer to err on the safe side. I have been from the first of opinion that one hundred thousand men would be entirely sufficient to accomplish the restoration of the Constitution in the seceding States; but the smaller the number of men employed, the greater would be the length of time necessary to accomplish the object in view. I do not say myself that increasing the number of men will necessarily increase the hazard of subjugating the South. I do not know, myself, whether it is contemplated to subjugate the South, but I do know, however, that it is fully contemplated to force the South into submission to the laws and to the Government. And these men are to be taught that they must pay the same regard to the Constitution and the laws as commoner people are forced to render. These men supposed that they would vote themselves out of the Government whenever they might think that it was their interest to do so, or whenever such an act might be in accordance with their passions to do so. We, the people of the North and the other loyal States, and all who act with the North, intend to educate these men in a different doctrine; and if we eventually be forced to bring them into subjection—abject subjection—to the Constitution of the United States, that will be their fault, and not ours. Now, Sir, an Army will be needed on the Southern coast. Every foot of that coast will have to be occupied, and perhaps eventually invaded. An army will have to be started on the nearest Southern frontier, and it will have to be marched to meet the army threatening the coast. And perhaps it will be necessary, Sir—and it is well for gentlemen from Southern States to consider whether or not it will be necessary—to leave the track of the chariot wheels of our army so deep in Southern soil that a century shall be necessary to obliterate the prints. [Suppressed sensation.] I am not willing to stint the Government, either in men or money, and I am determined, so far as my voice and influence and voice will go, to make this war effectual—a terror to evil doers for all time to come, so that when the Constitution and the Union shall be reestablished, it shall be on such a permanent basis as will satisfy all true lovers of liberty.

Mr. CAMPBELL, of Pennsylvania—I draw a great distinction between the loyal men of the South and the traitors, in considering this question. I say here, that I know that in Missouri, and in Western Virginia, and in good old Kentucky, and Eastern Tennessee, there are as loyal, faithful men, as ever marched under the flag of the country, and as true to their constitutional obligations. Therefore, sir, I talk not of subjugating these men. I discriminate between them and the traitors who are in rebellion against the country. I think, therefore, that it be better here, and everywhere, when we talk of disarming rebellion, and trampling traitors to powder, we should at the same time consider the necessity of putting arms into the hands of the loyal men of the South and assisting them to maintain their Constitutional rights, and of discharging their constitutional obligations every where. The war is not intended to destroy the rights of man, or to tear the constitution into fragments. It is to support the government and the constitution, and to preserve the rights of all sections. This is the object of the grand struggle now going on in the country. I will go so far to support the loyal men of Kentuck and Missouri, Tennessee and Virginia, and would go to support the men of Pennsylvania or Ohio. I know no difference between them. But in order to carry out the war effectually, I will vote all the men and all the money necessary. I do not see that the President; or the Secretary of War, or the Secretary of the Treasury, or Navy, and the other component parts of the Government, have the exclusive right to judge of the number of men and the amount of money necessary in this great

contest. To the patriotism, the judgment and wisdom of Congress, I look as much for the efficient carrying out of the war as I do the wisdom and patriotism of the Executive. I do not desire that Congress shall assemble every sixty days to vote more money and more men. I desire to give the Executive superabundant means in this crisis of the country. And while I do so, I would hold the President and his advisers strictly responsible for the expenditure of money and for any waste of life. But we must not now err in voting too small an amount of money and too few troops. The life of the nation is now imperiled, and I would rouse her to a revolutionary vigor she has not yet shown in this tremendous struggle. The fate of free republican institutions depends upon the result. The hopes, the lives of millions of men, now hang by a single hair. The rebellion now upon us is a most formidable one. The force at hand is certainly great, and I will not attempt to under estimate it. But, I repeat, I would rouse the nation at once to a degree of revolutionary life and vigor, so that the nation might put forth all her energy to crush this rebellion and overthrow the enemy the very first moment it can strike. Everywhere I would have columns on the march. I would darken the ocean with fleets, and incumber the land with hosts of armed men, in order that this rebellion might be crushed out in thirty days from this. I will not speak of the number of men necessary to do this; but if a million of men was necessary, I would vote a million of men. I know that the patriotic sons of the soil are ready to undertake the good work; but let them get the means of doing it effectually, and doing it at once. It had been said that England, to some extent, sympathizes with the Southern rebellion. Sir, England dare not and will not act in a way to imperil her own interest and her own safety in this great domestic struggle. I am happy to say that England now shows no disposition to do either. But in sixty days we may run into further conflicts. Government may be further pressed, and may want more money. Then let us not make a mistake in voting too few troops, or voting too small an amount of money. I give the amendment for an increase my hearty concurrence.

Mr. COX briefly maintained that it was the duty of the representatives of the people to distrust the power of the Executive, and, further, that they should not go beyond the President's recommendation in the extent of men and money for which he has asked.

Mr. BURNETT—I desire to thank the gentlemen from Pennsylvania (Messrs. HICKMAN and CAMPBELL) for their very frank and candid exposition of the views of that part of the House with reference to this war. If there is any trait of character which I do admire in the gentleman, (Mr. HICKMAN,) it is his frankness and candor. He does not conceal what his purposes are. He tells us, Sir, in response to my colleague, who says that his constituents and himself are ready to vote men and money for the purpose of sustaining the Government, defending the Constitution and preserving the Union, but that they will not vote for subjugation. He, (Mr. HICKMAN,) in response to that, tells us that is the purpose of eighteen Northern States to reduce the Southern States to abject submission.

Mr. HICKMAN explained that he believed that his remark was that they intended to bring disloyalty to submission to the obligations of law. Whether it was necessary to go any further than this, it was for gentlemen who occupy a position of rebellion to determine.

Mr. BURNETT, resumed.—I quoted him, Sir, literally. I wrote it down, and so did others around me. What else? He (Mr. HICKMAN) tells this House and the country that it may re necessary to make the wheels of their chariots of war so deep in Southern sod that the prints shall be left for a century to come." Now, how any gentleman of intelligence, how any man on this floor who has been at all observant of what occurred since he came here, can for a moment doubt or hesitate in regard to what is the purposes and objects of this immense appropriation, and in this grand army which is to be called into the field, is to me passing strange. A half a million of men, a hundred thousand more than the President asked for, and an appropriation to be made by Congress of $50,000,000, a $100,000,000 more than the sum asked for! Nothing like it has been seen in modern times. It has no parallel in history. And the men who doubt that the object of this war is the subjugation of the Southern States, and holding them by a military government, and with a military force to sustain that power and enforce that subjugation, have, in my judgment, not the faculty of reason. No one can doubt the object of the war. I am not a representative of the sentiments of Kentucky, nor do I profess to be, but I will say to my colleague here to-day, that Kentucky has no sympathy, if she is to be judged by her past acts and by the voice of her people, as spoken by the constituted authorities, has no sympathy with a war which looks to a subjugation of the Southern States. Let me say, further, that for my sentiments I am responsible to my constituents alone. I do not know what the sentiments of Kentucky are. I only judge of them by her past acts. The Executive called upon the Government of Kentucky for troops to aid in what was th n given out as the defence of the Capital. While, Sir, our Legislature was in session—and it is well for each side to understand one another here—while the Legislature was in session, the President made his application for troops, and the Governor responded that Kentucky would not furnish a single man. That response was sustained by almost the unanimous vote of the popular branch of the Legislature, by all parties and all men. What else? On the 1st day of January last two parties of the State, of whom my colleague is a representative, met in solemn Convention, and passed through their representatives a series of resolutions, in which they declared that they were opposed to coercion, and that if this was to be a war of subjugation, it would then be the duty of Kentucky to resist it with arms in her hand. This was not the action nor the language of my party, but the language of the Union Party in Kentucky. And let me say here now, when the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. CAMPBELL) talks of supporting the Union men of Kentucky, that there are none but loyal and true men in Kentucky, I tell him that I do not believe that there is a single class of men in that State, when Kentucky comes to act as a State, when the Legislature of the people determine the course she is to take, Kentucky will be found a unit in her action. I have been anxious to save my State from the horrors of this civil war, and when gentlemen here, who represent the Union Party in Kentucky, place her in a position of neutrality—a position so strongly denounced by the President and declared by him to be disunion itself—I, as a citizen of Kentucky, yield to that position a prompt recognition, and declare myself ready to stand by it. I had hoped that we might be permitted to maintain that position, in which the Union Party had placed us. By that we were prepared to stand. These are matters of record, and I shall enter into no disputed questions with my colleague on these points. These are the recorded acts and deeds of the Commonwealth of Kentucky. One of my colleagues told me that I sympathized with the people of the South. Is it, then, strange that I should sympathize with men dear to the soil of Virginia? Through their veins run the same blood which courses through mine. Is it remarkable that I should sympathize with men whose fathers have been baptized in the field of that Revolution which regenerated us? I have desired and have struggled to save this people from all the horrors of this said civil war. My friend from Illinois (Mr. MCCLERNAND) asked me yesterday how I proposed to settle this question? In answer, I desire simply to state that my venerable colleague, during the last session of Congress, offered propositions which the North might have accepted without the surrender of a principle, and in pressing them that gentleman (Mr. CRITTENDEN) told you, time and time again, that unless something was done, the very state of things which is upon you would happen. Yet his urgent and patriotic appeals to your patriotism met with no response from the great North. All his appeals passed unlistened to, and his propositions were scornfully voted down. These very propositions of the men you call to-day "traitors," and the President himself of the Southern Confederacy, in arms against you, told you on the floor of the Senate, that if you granted these measures of conciliation, and incorporated them in the Constitution, that the revolution would cease.

The bill was subsequently reported to the House, when the amendments were concurred in, including the following, proposed by Mr. COLFAX:

"All letters written by soldiers may be transmitted through the mails without prepayment of postage, under such regulations as the Postmaster-General may prescribe, the postage to be paid by the recipients."

The bill passed at 5 P. M. and the House adjourned.

THE WORK OF CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 12.

The following is the bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to remit fines and penalties incurred in certain cases, regulating the compensation of certain Surveyors of the customs, and for other purposes:

Be it enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled:

That from and after the passage of this act the Surveyors of the customs, at ports on the Mississippi River and its tributaries, shall, respectively, be entitled and receive, for their official services, including fees and emoluments, compensation not to exceed the following rates, to wit:

Surveyor at Pittsburgh, Penn., $2,000 per annum.
Surveyor at Wheeling, Va., $900 per annum.
Surveyor at St. Louis, Mo., $3,000 per annum.
Surveyor at Hannibal, Mo., $600 per annum.
Surveyor at Cincinnati, Ohio, $3,000 per annum.
Surveyor at Louisville, Ky., $2,000 per annum.
Surveyor at Evansville, Ind., $600 per annum.
Surveyor at New-Albany, Ind., $600 per annum.
Surveyor at Madison, Ind., $600 per annum.
Surveyor at Alton, Ill., $600 per annum.
Surveyor at Galena, Ill., $600 per annum.
Surveyor at Quincy, Ill., $1,000 per annum.
Surveyor at Cairo, Ill., $1,500 per annum.
Surveyor at Peoria, Ill., $300 per annum.
Surveyor at Burlington, Iowa, $400 per annum.
Surveyor at Keokuk, Iowa, $400 per annum.
Surveyor at Dubuque, Iowa, $400 per annum.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby authorized to pay, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to the person or persons entitled to receive the same, the amount of such fines or penalties as have been incurred and paid by the owners or masters of vessels since the 1st day of December, 1860, in consequence of their failure to produce to Collectors of the Customs the clearances or other papers prescribed and required by the laws of the United States regulating the issue of marine papers, and the foreign and coasting trades, *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Treasury shall be satisfied in each case that there was no willful negligence, or any intention of fraud on the part of the person or persons incurring the fines or penalties aforesaid, and that they were unable to obtain the requisite papers, by reason of there being no officer of the Customs at the port of departure authorized to issue marine papers, or to grant clearances under the laws of the United States.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized to pay, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to the person or persons entitled to receive the same, the sum of five hundred dollars, that being the amount of a fine improperly exacted by the Collector of the Customs at the port of Norfolk, Va., in the month of November, 1860, of the master of the *India*, a Russian vessel.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and is hereby authorized to remit, in whole or in part, on such conditions, and under such regulations, not inconsistent with law, as he may prescribe, the additional duty secured by the bond given for the transportation of merchandise from a port in one collection district, prescribed by the sixth section of the act entitled, "An act to extend the warehousing system by establishing private bonded warehouses, and for other purposes," approved the 28th day of March, 1854; provided that it shall be proved to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Treasury that the failure to transport and deliver the merchandise aforesaid, according to the conditions of the bond secured, was without willful negligence or fraudulent intent on the part of the obligors.

The Volunteer bill, which passed the House to-day, has yet to be acted upon by the Senate. The President is authorized to accept the services of 500,000 volunteers. The appropriation of $500,000,000 was stricken out, for the reason that the money for their support will be provided for in some other bills. Mr. VAN WYCK's amendment was voted down. It proposed that the Chaplain or other competent person of every regiment be appointed postmaster, to frank letters and papers for all officers, musicians or privates, the matter so franked to be carried free of postage, and also received without charge.

Similar privileges were likewise proposed to be extended to those in the service of the Navy and Marine corps. The House, however, adopted an amendment, that letters to and from soldiers be exempted from the prepayment of postage, leaving it to be paid by the recipients. The bill provides liberal bounties for reenlistment.

The House Select Committee, to examine into the War Department contracts, will immediately proceed to business. The first subject of inquiry will be in reference to the chartering of the steamboat *Catiline*.

IMPORTANT REPORTS FROM MISSOURI.

QUINCY, ILL., Thursday, July 11.

Capt. MCALLISTER, of the Sixteenth Illinois Regiment, was shot by Secessionists concealed in the brushwood, while placing a picket guard of seven men five miles this side of Monroe, Mo. Five men of Capt. PETRIE's Company from this city, were also killed at the same time and place.

A force of about 1,200 infantry and cavalry leaves to-night to the succor of Col. SMITH. We have no further news from him than that telegraphed last night, that he was surrounded by 1,600 cavalry and in great peril.

Ex-Gov. WOOD and Gen. MATHER, of this State, accompany the expedition.

ST. JOSEPH, Wednesday, July 10.

The express train on the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad bound East to-day was stopped at Monroe, by 400 rebels, and an effort made to take possession of it; but it escaped unharmed, and backed to Hudson.

It is reported that there are 3,000 rebels at Hunnewalt Station, who will attempt to burn the Salt River bridge east of Palmyra to-night. The station-house at Monroe has been burned, but the telegraph line being cut, we are unable to learn to what extent the depredations are being carried. This blockade does not affect travel between this place and the East, as the locality of the trouble is east of Hudson, the junction of the North Missouri Railroad. The road is well equipped with motive power and National troops, and the latter will make vigorous efforts to disperse the rebels and restore the regularity of the road at the earliest moment.

LATER—11 A. M.—Five hundred National troops left here this morning, and will be joined by 700 men at Hudson.

7 P. M.—The bridge at Salt River was not burned last night, as reported. The fire set to it went out after the rebels left it, causing but little damage, which will be repaired immediately. This is the largest structure of the kind on the road. Nothing has been heard from the troops who left here this morning.

QUINCY, Ill., Thursday, July 11—P. M.

A messenger just arrived from Hannibal, brings he intelligence that the railroad bridge between that place and Palmyra, was burned last night. The bridge on the Quincy and Palmyra Road across the same stream, was also burned.

Gen. MATHER has sent a detachment of one company of artillery, infantry and cavalry by boat to Marion City, six miles south, with orders to push from there by land to aid Col. SMITH. By the route taken, they will avoid the burnt bridges, but will have to march 30 miles. Gen. MATHER has also sent a strong detachment by the Quincy and Palmyra road with orders to open the route by to-night, at all hazards.

Col. PALMER arrived this morning with 800 men. He routed a camp of Secessionists yesterday, taking one Secessionist prisoner. One regiment has been ordered from Alton and one from Chicago to this place.

The circumstances of the skirmish in which Capt. PETERS' company was engaged are reported as follows: The forces stationed at Monroe made an excursion into the country for the purpose of capturing a party of rebels, but neglected to leave a sufficient guard behind. On returning, they were fired upon by the rebels, who had burned the cars and station-house, killed eight persons.

SOWARD, the murderer of Capt. HORNELL, was last night taken to St. Louis.

REPORTED DEATH OF GEN. RAINS.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, July 11.

Accounts received to-night state that General RAINS, of the State forces, was killed at the battle of Carthage. The command of Col. SIEGEL has been reinforced, and is now prepared to renew the attack.

HABEAS CORPUS REFUSED.

ST. LOUIS, MO., Thursday, July 11.

In the United States Circuit Court, this morning, Judge CADWALLADER refused to grant a writ of *habeas corpus* of Capt. CAMPBELL, confined at the arsenal, on the ground that the petitioner voluntarily surrendered himself as a prisoner. In the case of Ex-Senator GREEN the writ was granted.

REPORTS FROM CAIRO.

CAIRO, Thursday, July 11.

A gentleman from Memphis reports that a regiment left there yesterday for Missouri. He also reports that 2,000 rebel troops were at Point Pleasant, Mo., making preparations to attack Bird's Point.

Gen. PILLOW has been superseded by Col. ATKINS. All is quiet here.

Severe Tornado at Londonderry, N. H.

DESTRUCTION OF PROPORTY, ETC.

MANCHESTER, N. H., Friday, July 12.

A destructive tornado passed through Londonderry yesterday afternoon from the southwest. Several buildings were unroofed, a number of barns demolished, and orchards and crops ruined. The tornado swept about a third of a mile in width through valuable timber land, leveling everything of size, blockading the roads, and doing damage to the extent of many thousands of dollars. The people were much frightened, and fled in all directions, but fortunately no one was injured.

Severe Shock of an Earthquake.

MONTREAL, Friday, July 12.

A severe shock of an earthquake was felt here at 9 o'clock, last evening, which lasted for several seconds. It was felt at the same time in various places in Canada West. In Ottawa City, chimneys were thrown down and buildings shattered.

PRESCOTT, C. W., Friday, July 12.

An earthquake was felt here last evening, at 9 o'clock. The shocks were quite violent, and lasted nearly a minute.

COBURG, Friday, July 12.

About 9 o'clock we experienced a severe shock from an earthquake, which lasted about a minute.

Arrival of the Canada at Boston.

BOSTON, Friday, July 12.

The *Canada* arrived here at 6 P. M. Her mails were forwarded at 8½ o'clock on the night train. The newspaper bag for the Associated Press, in care of the baggage-master, was also forwarded by this train.

Death of an Eminent Lawyer.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Friday, July 12.

SELAH MATTHEWS, of this city, one of the most eminent lawyers of Western New-York, was prostrated by a stroke of apoplexy yesterday while engaged in arguing a case in Court. He was taken home in an unconscious state, and died at an early hour this morning.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Friday, July 12.

FLOUR steady. Holders of WHEAT firmer; market quiet; sales last night 11,000 bushels Chicago Spring, at 73c.; this morning, 3,000 bushels, at 73c. CORN in good demand; market closing firm; sales 60,000 bushels, at 32c. WHISKY nominal, at 14c. CANAL FREIGHTS firm. *Imports*—3,000 bbls. Flour, 73,000 bushels Wheat, 156,000 bushels Corn, 6,000 bushels Rye. *Exports*—3,000 bbls. Flour, 65,000 bushels Wheat, and 14,000 bushels Corn.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, July 12.

FLOUR dull and unchanged; $4@$4 25 from Spring Wheat; Extra and Family Flour, $4 25@$4 75. WHEAT improving: Red, $1 10@$1 13; White, $1 18@$1 25. CORN quiet; sales 2,000 bush. at 52c.@53c. WHISKY, 16c.@16½c.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, July 12.

Stocks firm. Pennsylvania State Fives 75½, Reading Railroad 19, Morris Canal 39, Long Island Railroad 10½, Pennsylvania Railroad 37¾. Sight Exchange on New-York at par to 1-10 per cent. discount.

The Accident to Mr. Barnum.

BRIDGEPORT, Friday, July 12, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The report in your paper regarding an accident to myself is exaggerated. A shoulder bone only was broken, and I am already on my feet again.

P. T. BARNUM.

ARREST OF TWO OF THE PRISONERS ESCAPED FROM THE SLAVER TRITON.—Deputy Marshal BORST yesterday arrested JOHN MORRIS, one of the crew of the slaver *Triton*, who escaped on the day of the arrival of the brig at this port, while Midshipman BORCHERT was off reporting his arrival to the United States Marshal. Another of the escaped prisoners, named JOHN WILLIAMS, was arrested by the same officer on Thursday. MORRIS is well known to the pilots of this port, having for many years served here as a pilot himself. The remaining prisoner who made his escape, Capt. PERCY, of the *Triton*, is supposed to have gone to Boston. The United States Marshal at Boston, has been telegraphed, and will no doubt speedily effect his arrest.

FOLLOWING A GOOD EXAMPLE.—Hon. MOSES F. ODELL, of Brooklyn, representing the Second Congressional District, has followed the example of Hon. Mr. SICKLES by filling the cadetship at West Point, at his disposal, from the public schools.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Karnak, from Havana and Nassau N. P.—Mrs. L. Ohr, Mrs. Roker and child, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Sawyer, Mrs. L. West and child, Jules Leblanc and family, 7, and servant, Miss J. A. Aldann, Miss B. Powers, Mr. and Mrs. Baudoux, Charles Parkinson and family, 4, Mrs. A. Smith and child, Mrs. T. Chapman, F. Ridel and family, 5, Mrs. Dunbar and two children, Mr. and